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THE
National Dream Book

BY

MME. CLAIRE ROUGEMONT

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610 South Washington Square

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PREFACE.

Thought transference among living beings is now an admitted fact; but thought transference from the world of the dead to the world of the living is equally a fact, and therein is found the basis for many of our experiences in dreams.

Dreams! How I used to sneer at the men and women who believed in them! But as the years passed the evidence was too great to be doubted, and I was forced to acknowledge that dreams were not simply the result of sensuous impressions, but were indeed prophetic communications to which heed should be given.

I determined to penetrate into their actual meaning and to endeavor to interpret them according to the correct rules of divination.

The result of that fascinating study I have set down in these pages. The remarkable instances here related of dreams that have "come true" are all well authenticated, some of them occurring under my own observation; and the alphabetical list of the meanings of dreams has been compiled with the greatest care.

Fortunate numbers are also revealed by dreams, and as such are of the first importance in lotteries, raffles, games, etc., I have added a full list of the fortunate numbers indicated by respective dreams.

The determination of these numbers is not a matter of chance, but an exhaustive mathematical calculation, founded upon a system invented by La Place, the wonderful French mathematician, who, by its aid, enabled himself and his friends to render lotteries and gambling so unprofitable to the managers as to lead them to request the suppression of their establishments by the national authorities.

Just one word to the casual reader who may turn to these pages for an explanation of a vision in the night: spend a moment in trying first to discern whether yours has been a veritable ***dream***, and not the extravagant fantasy generated through mental disorders or physical maladies. So will my book be a guide and a help to you.

CLAIRE ROUGEMONT.

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THE NATIONAL DREAM BOOK.

THE FIVE SPECIES OF DREAMS.

There are five generic species of dreams, named differently according to their different qualities. The first is a DREAM; the second, a VISION; the third, ORACLE; the fourth, REVERIE, and the fifth, APPARITION.

A DREAM is that which reveals to us, when sleeping, a truth concealed beneath a certain image. For example, when Joseph interpreted to the Pharaoh, monarch of Egypt, the dream he had concerning the seven lean kine, the seven fat kine, and that of the ears of corn, etc.

A VISION is that which a person sees again, upon awakening, after it has been seen while in slumber, as was the case with Emperor Vespasian, when he saw the surgeon who had drawn the tooth of Nero.

An ORACLE is a revelation, or warning, made to us through instrumentality of an angel, or other celestial agent, messenger of Divine Will, indicating our line of conduct, as chanced to Joseph, husband to the Virgin, and to the Three Wise Men of the East.

REVERIE occurs when existing impressions are so forcible as to mount to the brain, while we are in slumber, and to take possession of the soul, which cannot slumber. Hence, that which we think strongly upon during the day, recurs to us in dreams during the night. For instance, a lover, brooding over the image of his beloved, when awake, is naturally visited by her figure during his hours of sleep.

Hence, when an impression is made upon a person's mind with regard to an occurrence, he oftentimes dreams that it actually occurs to him. A man who has fasted, when awake, or has been athirst during the day, dreams at night that he indulges in a banquet or revelry, and derives pleasure through mere imagination. In like manner the miser or usurer dreams of his money bags, and even talks about them in his slumbers.

An Apparition, styled by the Greeks a phantom, is nothing more than a nocturnal vision, presented to the enfeebled spirits of children and aged people, who imagine chimeras, presenting themselves to intimidate or harass them.

Of these five species of dreams, the first three have the semblance of truth, but the last two are absolutely treacherous and unworthy of reliance.

It must be remarked with regard to dreams of every description, that those not thoroughly complete are regarded as of no account. As it must, moreover, be borne in mind that, in order that those retained in memory shall be good and reliable, they should occur toward daybreak, and certainly after midnight, for up to that point of time, the animal functions of the body are occupied by digestion, and the brain troubled by the vapors of food, is incapable of rational impressions. However, Artemidorous, in his learned treatise, affirms that a man of sober and tranquil habits can be visited by dreams at any hour in the night, and occasionally during the day, prognosticating coming events with certainty.

Many authors have sub-divided dreams into three classes: relative to natural objects, to animals, and to celestial things. Those relating to natural objects are such as by means of which physician's can judge of a person's physical disposition; those, wherein animals are portrayed, originate from the passions, or the troubles to

which the mind has been subjected during the day, while dreams wherein celestial objects are discerned, are warnings as to divine matters, as, for instance, the Great Image appearing to the King of Babylon in a dream, whose import was so ably interpreted by the prophet Daniel.

There are two principal kinds of dreams, the one species designated as SPECULATIVE or CONTEMPLATIVE, to which particular attention should be paid, as they eventuate almost exactly in the manner of their occurrence during dreaming. As an example of this kind, we have the dream of a prisoner confined in the Chatelet at Paris, who dreamt that a cord was placed around his neck for the purpose of hanging him, when he saw an unknown man, armed with a sword, come to his deliverance and remove the halter. On the morrow the dream was verified, for the prisoner, having been sentenced to death by the judge, was delivered over to the executioner, but rescued from beneath the gallows by some armed men employed by his friends, and personally unknown to him.

The second principal kind of dreams can be regarded as ALLEGORICAL or significant, as they do not eventuate in the manner of their occurrence, but with an enigmatical solution. Thus, when one dreams of an angel, it signifies revelation, or good news; but to see a serpent threatening to harm you, designates vexations, annoyance and trouble from those envious of you.

SPECULATIVE dreams have speedy solution, but ALLEGORICAL ones do not eventuate as promptly. Generally a day or two intervenes between a dream and its coming to pass. Hence, persons are liable to deceive themselves, particularly when unlearned in the science of devination, through not preserving the distinction between the nature of dreams or through expecting one thing to occur, while another actually transpires.

REMARKABLE DREAMS.

BEING A BRIEF SELECTION FROM WELL-AUTHENTICATED SOURCES OF SINGULAR DREAMS THAT FORETOLD COMING EVENTS.

The Jesuit Maldonat, having formed the design of compiling a commentary on the Four Evangelists, saw in a vision for several consecutive nights, a man who exhorted him to finish the work promptly, assuring him that it would be finished although he would not long survive its completion. At the same time the man marked a certain point on his stomach, a place at which Maldonat experienced intense pains, causing his death shortly after finishing his commentary.

Andre Pujor, a native of the Upper Auvergne, passed through Riom to visit Paris. He there dreamed that the anagram of his name was *pedu a Riom* (hung at Riom). In fact, on the morrow, a quarrel arose between him and the innkeeper, during which he killed his adversary and was hung eight days after in Riom, and thus the prediction was verified.

A person, not understanding a single word of Greek, visited the famous linguist Saumise, for the purpose of showing him certain words which he had heard during a dream and written out in French characters, without being able to comprehend either their meaning or the language in which they were expressed. Saumise discovered the phrase to be in Greek, and could be translated: "Remove; see you not that death threatens you?"

The dreamer thus warned removed from his house, which tumbled down the succeeding night.

A well-known citizen of Lyons, having dreamed that he was trampled under foot by a horse, sought an explanation of his dream from the Jesuit father Kircher, who assured him that a horse would be the cause of his death. Consequently this gentleman held a horse in such dread, that whenever he saw one, he was certain to keep at a distance. This caution did not, however, elude his destiny, as, during a storm, a sign was blown down, which, striking him on the head, killed him. The sign belonged to a public inn, and on it was painted a black horse.

Delavigne, a learned man of Dijon, having perplexed himself all day over a passage of a Greek poet, without being able to master it, went to bed and slept. He fancied himself, in a dream, to have been transported to the palace of Queen Christina at Stockholm, and there visited the library of the Queen of Sweden, in which he discovered a small volume, which he opened and found to contain ten verses in Greek, which removed the difficulty of his labor. The joy of his discovery awoke him; so he arose and transcribed the lines he had just read. Finding the circumstances so extraordinary, he wrote to Descartes, who was then in Sweden at the Queen's Court, describing minutely all that had transpired during his dream. The philosopher replied that the most skilled engineer could not have supplied a more accurate plan of the palace and library than he had done in his letter; that he had searched and discovered the volume upon the shelf indicated; that he had found and read the lines quoted, and to confirm the accuracy of the singular occurrence, he had obtained the Queen's permission to send him the work.

A poor peasant, dwelling in the vicinity of Rheims, in Champagne, saw, one night, during his slumbers, a young man, who, taking him by the hand, conducted him to the base of an old wall, where, after designating a huge stone, recommending him to raise it up on the morrow, he suddenly vanished. The peasant followed the advice, and found the stone indicated in his dream, which, upon being displaced, revealed a vase filled with golden coins—enriching the dreamer and his family.

Cassius of Parma, who had espoused the cause of Mark Antony, fled to Athens after the battle of Actium. While sleeping in his apartments there, he saw a man enter his chamber, an individual with a dark complexion and disheveled hair, very tall and stout. Cassius demanded who he was, to which the phantom replied: "I am your evil genius." The dreamer arose in affright, and, seeing no one present, summoned his slaves, inquiring if any among them had seen a stranger enter the apartment. An examination showed the doors of the house to have been firmly closed, so that it was impossible for any one to enter. Cassius, persuaded that he had been the victim of some chimerical illusion, again went to sleep, but the same vision presented itself a second time, addressing him with the same words. Cassius, troubled, arose from his couch and summoned lights. At early daybreak he was assassinated by order of the Emperor Augustus.

A woman of Syracuse, named Hymera, imagined herself during a dream transported to heaven, conducted by a young man she had never before seen. When she had seen the Gods of Olympus, their thrones and mansions, she perceived bound by iron chains to the judgment seat of Jupiter a man of massive figure, with red hair and a freckled face. She inquired of her guide as to who that

man was. Her conductor responded that it was the evil genius of Italy and of Sicily, who, when his chains were broken, would cause the loss of many cities. On the next morning the woman made known her dream to the public, and shortly after Dionysius, the tyrant, took possession of the throne of Sicily. Upon seeing him enter Syracuse, Hymera exclaimed that that was the enchained being she had seen, during her dream, in heaven, whereupon Dionysius, learning the estimation in which he was held by her countrymen, caused her to be put to death.

Two Arcadian friends, journeying together, arrived at Megara, at which place the one took lodgings at the house of a friend, while his companion put up at the public tavern. The traveler lodging at his friend's was visited in a dream by his comrade, who supplicated him to come and extricate him from a trap set for him by the innkeeper. He awoke suddenly, arose, dressed, and hastened toward the tavern, when an afterthought impelled him to return, and he again undressed and went to sleep. Again his comrade presented himself, but this time covered with blood, and beseeching him to avenge his murder. The phantom informed his fellow-traveler that he had been treacherously assassinated by the tavern-keeper, and his body concealed beneath a dunghill outside the city gates. Terrified at this second apparition, the Arcadian hesitated no longer, but, going to the place designated, he discovered his friend's corpse, and was thereby enabled to bring the murderer to justice.

A tradesman of Paris, sleeping in bed with his wife, dreamed that he heard a voice exclaiming to him: "I have now finished forty years, seven months, and twenty-nine days of labor, and I am happy." The wife, sleeping by her husband's side, had the same dream, and, upon

awakening in the morning, went forth, and without mentioning the occurrence, procured a lottery ticket bearing the numbers 40-7-29. The same day the numbers came out, and the tradesman lamented his indiscretion in not taking the advice of his nocturnal visitor. His sorrow was turned into joy when he learned that his wife, profiting by her dream, had drawn the grand prize in the Royal Lottery.

A coppersmith of Milan, while sleeping about two o'clock in the morning, distinctly heard a voice unfamiliar to him saying: "Arise, open the door, and it will be lucky for you." The coppersmith, although surprised, impulsively arose and opened the door leading into the street, where, however, he perceived no one. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, a man entered his shop upon a full run, exclaiming, "I am assassinated!" The smith rendered the stranger all assistance within his power to staunch the wound, but without avail, for the man succumbed in death before being able to give any explanation as to himself. The artisan, upon reflecting upon the circumstances, found himself embarrassed, as, should he make the affair public, he might be regarded as the author of the crime. Finally, toward morning, he fell into a sleep, during which the unknown reappeared to him, and directed him to bury the corpse in his cellar, and receive for his trouble two thousand crowns which he would find concealed amid the clothing. The brazier did so, and subsequently became a magistrate of the city.

An old lady of Paris was in the habit of encouraging her niece by promises of wealth, which she never fulfilled: extenuating her procrastination from year to year, by recourse to ingenious expedients, until she finally died.

Shortly after her decease, the aunt appeared during the night-time and instructed her niece to remove the center tile of their hearth, where she would discover the oft-promised treasure. The young girl obeyed the injunction, but discovered in the cavity nothing save a heap of cinders. In vexation of spirit, the niece railed vehemently against the duplicity of a relative deceiving her even after death. On the following night, however, the phantom again appeared, and, without saying a word, designated four numbers apparently on the wall. Although placing little reliance upon an injunction which she conceived to relate to a lottery (then the town talk), the niece resolved to try her luck, especially as the ticket offered for her purchase by the dealer bore the same numbers designated by the apparition. Subsequently these numbers came out in the order indicated, and the girl came into possession of a large fortune.

We read in the annals of Valerius Maximus that, when the Romans were prosecuting the Macedonian war, Publius Vatinius, dreaming at Rome, saw suddenly appear before him two young men, of handsome mien, and mounted upon white horses, who announced to the sleeper that Perseus, the king of Macedon, had been taken prisoner the day before by the consul Paulus Emilius. Vatinius hastened to the senate to make known these joyful tidings, but the senators, conceiving their dignity affronted, cast the dreamer into prison. In the course of time, official intelligence was received from the consul, showing that the king had been captured on the day named, whereupon the senate ordered that Vatinius be released from prison, bestowed on him a gift of public land, and ordained that henceforth Castor and Pollux should be regarded as the patrons of the Roman Empire.

Xerxes, having yielded to the remonstrances of Artabanus, who would have dissuaded him from prosecuting his campaign against Greece, was visited in his slumbers by a young man of marvelous stature and beauty. His visitor addressed the king: "You renounce your purpose of waging war against the Greeks after placing your armies in the field? Know, then, that if you do not resume the expedition, in a short time you will be as lowly as to-day you are proud and haughty." The vision was repeated for three consecutive nights. Filled with astonishment, the monarch sent for Artabanus, and, after narrating the particulars of the apparition, arrayed him in the royal garments, and ordered him to sleep upon the kingly couch, in order to test whether he had not been the dupe of an illusion. Through fear of offending the king, Artabanus complied, and scarce had he fallen asleep before the young man appeared to him and said: "Artabanus, I have already declared to the king what will happen to him should my orders be disobeyed; cease thyself to oppose the decrees of fate." As he spoke, the eyes of the phantom gleamed with an angry fire, so terrifying to Artabanus that he leaped frantically from the couch and hurried for protection to the king. Xerxes, conceiving this vision to be an omen of victory to the Persians, contrary to the advice of the soothsayers, who interpreted it to be the work of an avenging demon, prosecuted his campaign, whose disastrous termination made good the prophecy of the spectre, that he would shortly be as lowly as he was then proud and haughty.

Dionysius, of Syracuse, while lying one night upon his couch, awake and contemplative, heard a loud noise, and arose to ascertain the cause of it. He perceived at the end of the gallery a woman of gigantic stature, as hideous in countenance as one of the Furies, engaged in sweeping

the mansion with a gigantic broom. In terror and affright, the tyrant summoned his friends and caused them to spend the remainder of the night with him. But the spectre reappeared no more. Two days after this vision, the son of Dionysius fell from a window and was killed, and before a week had elapsed his entire family was destroyed, and thus, observes the historian Leloyer, it can be justly said that Dionysius and his race were swept off the face of the earth in the same manner in which the Fury, the avenging genius of Syracuse, had been seen to sweep out the palace.

Drusus, charged by the Emperor Augustus with the command of the Roman army during the German war, was preparing to cross the Elbe, after many successful exploits, when a female of majestic mien appeared to him in a dream and said to him: "Whither goest thou so fast, oh, Drusus? Art thou never tired of conquest? Know, then, that thy days are at an end." Troubled at these words, Drusus on the morrow commanded a retreat, and perished immediately after on the banks of the Rhine.

Early on Friday morning, says the Woonsocket (R. I.) *Patriot,* Mr. Hall, a butcher, of Franklin Mass., went into his ice chest to inspect the premises, when the door accidentally swung back, operating the spring lock, and the man was a prisoner in a very small room of icy temperature, and without means of escape. A speedy and frightful death stared him in the face. He shouted and thumped upon what promised to be his coffin, but all in vain. Now comes the marvelous part of the circumstances. When Mr. Hall's son arose on that morning, he was deeply impressed with a dream which he had during the previous night. He dreamed that his father had been caught and

suffocated in the ice chest! Not finding his father on inquiring for him, the son at once proceeded to the ice chest and found it locked. On opening it the apparently dead body of his father was discovered and rescued. So near death had the unfortunate prisoner come that it was hours before he came to a state of consciousness.

The following case, given by Dr. Abercrombie, a renowned Scotsman, occurred to a particular friend of his own, and he assures me that it may be relied on in the most minute particulars:

The gentleman was at that time connected with one of the principal banks in Glasgow, and was at his place at the teller's table where money is paid, when a person entered, demanding payment of a sum of six pounds. There were several people waiting who were, in turn, entitled to be attended to before him, but he was extremely impatient and rather noisy; and being, besides, a remarkable stammerer, he became so annoying that another gentleman requested my friend to pay him his money and get rid of him. He did so accordingly, but with an expression of impatience at being obliged to attend to him before his turn, and thought no more of the transaction. At the end of the year, which was eight or nine months after, the books of the bank could not be made to balance, the deficiency being exactly six pounds. Several days and nights had been spent in endeavoring to discover the error, but without success, when at last my friend returned home, much fatigued, and went to bed. He dreamt of his being at his place in the bank, and the whole transaction of the stammerer, as now detailed, passed before him in all its particulars. He awoke under the full impression that the dream was to lead him to the discovery of what he was so anxiously in search of; and on examination he soon discovered that he had neglected

to enter the sum which he had paid to this person in the manner now mentioned, and which exactly accounted for the error in the balance.

A Chicago journalist was affected with aneurism of the popliteal artery, for which he was under the care of two eminent surgeons, and the day was fixed for the operation. About two days before the time appointed for it, the wife of the patient dreamt that a change had taken place in the disease, in consequence of which the operation would not be required. On examining the tumor in the morning, the journalist was astonished to find that the pulsation had entirely ceased, and, in short, this turned out to be a spontaneous cure.

A New Orleans lady dreamt that an aged female relative had been murdered by a colored servant, and the dream occurred more than once. She was then so impressed by it that she went to the house of the lady to whom it related, and prevailed upon a gentleman to watch in an adjoining room during the following night. About three o'clock in the morning, the gentleman, hearing footsteps on the stairs, left his place of concealment, and met the servant carrying up a quantity of wood. Being questioned as to where he was going, he replied, in a confused and hurried manner, that he was going to build his mistress' fire—which, at three o'clock in the morning, in the middle of the summer, was evidently ridiculous and, on further investigation, a strong knife was found concealed beneath the wood.

CLAIRVOYANCE.

BEING SOME AUTHENTICATED INSTANCES OF CLAIRVOYANCE, SECOND SIGHT, AND SOMNAMBULISM.

A majority of those marvels attributed to the agency of the science of animal magnetism, can be traced directly to the influence of the Divinity upon persons while in a condition of slumber; for, in the language of Hippocrates, "When the body sleeps the spirit wakes."

It matters little how this slumber be produced, whether it comes naturally, through application of drugs, or through exercise of mesmeric influence, all revelations coming through such a source are subject to the rules governing reveries or dreams of a super-ordinary character. A person may dream spontaneously and soundly with the eyes wide open, while another requires to be operated upon magnetically to evolve prophetic effects. The clairvoyant is a dreamer of a most sensitive nature, while the somnambulist oftentimes accomplishes things which would be beyond his power, physically, when wide awake. In order to illustrate the importance which should be attached to dreams, I have collected some of the best authenticated examples in somnambulism and second sight known to modern philosophy.

A CLAIRVOYANT DREAM.

Dr. Davey, a distinguished physician, communicated to *The Zoist,* a scientific review, the following letter, received from an eminent merchant in that city:

"As I mentioned to you, I had been bothered since September with an error in my cash account for that month; and, despite many hours' examination, it defied all my ef-

forts, and I almost gave it up as a hopeless case. It had been the subject of my waking thoughts for many nights, and had occupied a large portion of my leisure hours. Matters remained thus until the 11th of November. On that night I had not to my knowledge once thought of the subject, but I had not long been in bed and *asleep*, when my brain was as busy with the books as though I had been at my desk. The cash book, the banker's pass-books, etc., appeared before me, and without any apparent trouble, I immediately discovered the cause of the mistake, which had arisen out of a complicated cross entry. I perfectly recollect having taken a slip of paper in my dream, and made such a memorandum as would enable me to correct the error at some leisure time; and, having done this, that the whole of the circumstances had passed from my mind. When I awoke in the morning I had not the slightest recollection of my dream, nor did it once occur to me throughout the day, although I had the very books before me, on which I had apparently been engaged in my sleep. When I returned home in the afternoon, as I did early for the purpose of dressing, and proceeded to shave, I took up a piece of paper from my dressing table to wipe my razor, and you may imagine my surprise at finding thereon the very memorandum I fancied had been made during the previous night. The effect on me was such that I returned to the office and turned to the cash book, when I found that I had really, *when asleep,* detected the error, which I could not detect in my waking hours, and had actually jotted it down at the time."

SWEDENBORG'S WAKING VISION.

The great German poet, Goethe, informs us that his grandfather had many important dreams, all of which came true, and that he himself had visions, in a waking

state, which were subsequently fulfilled. Kant, the illustrious philosopher, asserts Emanuel Swedenborg to have possessed the power of natural lucidity, and gives the following specimen of it in his published correspondence:

"But the following occurrence appears to me to have the greatest weight of proof, and to set the assertion, respecting Swedenborg's extraordinary gift, beyond possibility of doubt," and then Kant goes on with this statement:

"In the year 1759, when Monsieur de Swedenborg, toward the end of February, on Saturday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, arrived at Gottenburg from England, Mr. W. Castel invited him to his house, together with a party of fifteen persons. About six o'clock, Swedenborg went out, and after a short interval, returned to the company quite pale and alarmed. He said that a dangerous fire had just broken out in Stockholm, at the Lundermalm (Gottenburg is about three hundred miles from Stockholm), and that it was spreading very fast. He was restless and went out often. He said that the house of one of his friends, whom he valued, was already in ashes, and that his own was in danger. At eight o'clock, after he had been out again, he joyfully exclaimed: 'Thank God! the fire is extinguished the third door from my house.' This news occasioned great commotion throughout the whole city, and particularly among the company in which he was. It was announced to the governor the same evening. On the Sunday morning, Swedenborg was sent for by the governor, who questioned him concerning the disaster. Swedenborg described the fire precisely, how it began, in what manner it ceased, and how long it had continued. On the Monday evening a messenger arriving at Gottenburg, who was dispatched during the time of the fire. In the letters brought by him, the fire was described precisely in the manner stated by Swedenborg.

On the Tuesday morning the royal courtier arrived at the governor's with the melancholy intelligence of the fire, of the loss it had occasioned, and the houses it had damaged and ruined, not in the least differing from that which Swedenborg had given immediately after it had ceased, for the fire was extinguished at eight o'clock."

SEEING WITH THE EYES CLOSED.

The following account of a remarkable case of somnambulism was contributed to the *American Journal of Medical Science* by Dr. Belden, an able practitioner, who attended the lady afflicted with these somnambulic paroxyisms:

* * * "After several attempts to keep her in bed, it was determined to suffer her to take her own course. Released from restraint, she dressed herself, went down stairs and proceeded to make preparations for breakfast. She set the table, arranged the various articles with the utmost precision, went into a dark room to a closet at the most remote corner of it, from which she took the coffee cups, placed them on a tray, turned it sideways to pass through the door, avoided all intervening obstacles, and deposited the whole safely on the table. She then went into the pantry, the blinds of which were shut and the doors closed after her. She then skimmed the milk, poured the cream into one cup and the milk into another without spilling a drop. She then cut the bread, placed it regularly on the plate, and divided the slices in the middle. In fine, she went through the whole operation of preparing breakfast with as much precision as she could in open day, and this with her eyes closed, and without any light except that of one lamp which was standing in the room to enable the family to observe her operations. She finally returned voluntarily to bed, and on finding the table arranged for breakfast when she made her ap-

pearance in the morning, inquired why she had been suffered to sleep while another performed her duty. None of the transactions of the preceding night had left the slightest impression on her mind. In one instance she not only arranged the table for a meal, but actually prepared a dinner with her eyes closed."

NATURAL SECOND SIGHT.

A remarkable case of second sight, occurring during the years 1841-2, is reported by a hospital surgeon, who gives it in the language of one of his patients, as follows:

"In those years my respected father was frequently attacked by mental derangements. When he was first attacked, I went to see him, but it was only at times that he recognized me. My attention was first excited by the following incident. So soon as the meat for dinner was brought from the butcher's, of which he could have no possible knowledge, being confined to his bed and out of reach of seeing or of hearing, he exclaimed, pointing to the floor, underneath which it was in, 'What a nice rump steak! I'll have some.' Struck with his manner, and also knowing that it was not our intended dinner, I replied: 'No, father, there is no rump steak; we are going to have mutton chops.' He went into a great passion, declared that there was rump steak, and described the dish. I went downstairs, and to my utter astonishment beheld it as he related.

"In the morning, without making known my intention, I took a basket and went into the garden to cut some cabbages and gather strawberries. The garden being at the side of the house, where there was no window, it was impossible for him to see me by ordinary vision. However, he turned to my sister, saying: 'That basket into which Betsy is putting cabbages and strawberries, had

better be moved out of the sun, or the fruit will be spoiled. Tell her she is not gathering strawberries from the best bed; she had better go to the other.' When I was told of it, I was completely puzzled. During the time of my visit, wherever I went, whatever I did or thought of was open to his view. My sister afterwards informed me that his medical attendant had left her some books for her perusal; one morning my father said to her, 'The doctor sends his respects and will be obliged for the books.' Supposing some message had been sent, my sister replied, 'Very well.' In the course of a short time after, the doctor's boy arrived with his master's respects and a request for the books. On inquiry, she found no previous message had been sent, nor request for them. At another time he said to my sister: 'There is a handsome young man and an old woman coming to see you this afternoon.' Sure enough, to her surprise, when the coach arrived, it brought my brother and a nurse for my father, the distance from which they came being eleven miles."

A BROOKLYN WOMAN'S PRESENTIMENT.

With a very real presentiment that her two small children might come to harm while she was absent, Mrs. Elizabeth Jacobs of 40 Chrystie street, Brooklyn, N. Y., shut them in a room of her home on the top floor of the tenement, and placed two padlocks on the door. Then she left the house, feeling that they were safe. But the warning had been wrongly acted upon, for when she returned a short time afterward she found her apartments in flames; and her children were burned to death while the frantic mother beat upon and tore at the locked door in a vain endeavor to reach them. She had lost the key while on her errand.

PREVOYANT VISION OF JOHN KNOX.

John Knox, the great Scottish reformer, when upon his deathbed, experienced a most remarkable presentiment as to the fate of his friend, Kirkaldy of Grange, who, during the civil wars of that period, was holding the Castle of Edinburgh in the cause of Mary Queen of Scots and of the Anti-Protestant party. The particulars are in this wise related by Calderwood, the historian, whose testimony is unimpeachable:

"John Knox, being on his deathbed, sent for his colleague and successor, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Lindsay, Minister of Leith, and the elders and deacons of Edinburgh, all of whom he addressed in a farewell speech.

"They were departing, when Knox called back Lindsay and Lawson, and desired to speak with them in private. 'Weel, brother,' said he, addressing Lindsay, 'I have desired all this day to have had you, that I may send you to yon man in the Castle, whom you know I have loved so dearly. Go, I pray you, to him, and tell him I have sent you to him yet once to warn him and bid him in the name of God, leave the evil cause and give over the Castle. If not, he shall be brought down over the walls of it with shame, and hang against the sun. So God hath assured me.' Lindsay went to the Castle accordingly, and delivered Knox's message; but Kirkaldy, after conferring with Secretary Lethington, said: 'Go tell Mr. Knox he is but a dryting prophet.' Mr. Lindsay returned to Mr. Knox and reported how he had discharged his commission. 'Weel,' said Knox, 'I have been earnest with my God anent these two men. For the one, I am sorry so shall befall him; yet, God assureth me that there is mercy for his soul. For the other I have no warrant that it shall be well with him.'

"Kirkaldy maintained the Castle for some months after

Knox's death, but was at last forced to surrender, whereupon he was condemned to death as a traitor and hanged at Edinburgh on the 3d of August, 1572, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the sun being west."

ZSCHOKKE'S "INWARD SIGHT."

Zschokke, the well-known Swiss patriot and author, gives an interesting account in his *Autobiography* of a peculiar power, possessed by him, and which he has styled in his writings "Inward Sight."

"I am," he remarks, while treating on this subject, "almost afraid to speak of this, not because I am afraid of being thought superstitious, but lest I may thereby strengthen such feelings in others. And yet it may be an addition to our stock of soul experiences, and therefore I confess. It has happened to me sometimes, on my first meeting with strangers, as I listened to their discourse, that their former life, with many trifling circumstances therewith connected, or frequently some particular scene in that life, has passed involuntarily, and, as it were, dreamlike, yet perfectly distinct before me. For a long time I held such visions as delusions of the fancy, and the more so as they showed me even the dress and motions of the actors, rooms, furniture, and other accessories. By the way of a jest, I once, in a familiar circle at Kirchberg, related the secret history of a seamstress, who had just left the room and the house. I had never before seen her in my life; people were astonished and laughed, but were not to be persuaded that I did not previously know the matters of which I spoke, for what I had uttered was the literal truth. I felt a secret shudder when my auditors replied it was true, or when their astonishment betrayed my accuracy before they spoke. Instead of many, I will mention one example, which pre-eminently astounded me.

"One day during the fair in the city of Waldshut, I

entered an inn in company with two young students, as we were tired with rambling through the woods. We supped with a numerous company at the public table, where the guests were very merry over the peculiarities and eccentricities of the Swiss, with Mesmer's Magnetism, Lavater's Physiognomy, etc., etc. One of their companions, whose national pride was wounded by their mockery, begged me to make some reply, particularly to a handsome young man, who sat opposite us, and who had allowed himself extraordinary license. This man's former life was at the moment presented to my mind. I turned to him and asked whether he would answer me correctly if I related to him some of the most secret passages of his life, I knowing as little of him personally as he did of me. He promised, if I were correct in my information, to admit it frankly. I then related what my vision had shown me, and the whole company were made acquainted with the private history of the young merchant; his school years, his youthful errors, and lastly, with a fault committed in reference to the strong box of his principal. I described to him the uninhabited room, with whitened walls, where to the right of the brown door, on a table, stood a black money box, etc. A dead silence prevailed during the whole narration, which I alone occasionally interrupted by inquiring whether I spoke the truth. The startled young man confirmed every particular and event, and what I had scarcely expected, the last circumstance."

THE ROPEMAKER OF NUREMBERG.

A very remarkable case of somnambulism will be found in the *Breslau Medical Collections*. It relates to a ropemaker who was frequently overtaken by sleep, even in the daytime, and in the midst of his usual occupations. While in this state he sometimes recommenced doing all that he had been engaged in during the previous day. At

other times he would continue the work in which he chanced to be engaged at the commencement of the paroxysm and finish his business with as much care and success as when awake. When the fit overtook him in traveling, he proceeded on his journey with the same facility, and almost faster than when awake, without missing the road, or stumbling over anything. In this manner he repeatedly went from Nuremberg to Weimar. Upon one of these occasions he came into a narrow lane, where there lay some timber. He passed over it regularly and without injury; and with equal dexterity he avoided the horses and carriages that came in his way. At another time he was overtaken by sleep just as he was about to set out for Weimar on horseback. He rode through the river Ilme, allowed his horse to drink, drew up his legs to prevent wetting them; then passed through several streets, crossed the market place, which was at that time full of people, carts, and booths, and arrived in safety at the house of an acquaintance, where he awoke. These and many similar acts, requiring the use of the eyes, he performed in darkness as well as in daylight. His eyes were, however, firmly closed, and he could not see when they were forced open and stimulated by light brought near them. His other senses appeared to be equally dormant as were his eyes. He could not smell the most volatile spirit. He felt nothing when pinched, pricked, or struck. He heard nothing when called by his name, or even when a pistol was discharged close beside him.

DR. PETETIN'S PATIENT.

Dr. Petetin, in a work published at Lyons, France, narrates that he was attending a patient, who was in a complete paroxysm of catalepsy, seeing nothing, hearing nothing, and inaccessible to every kind of impression; nevertheless, she sang continually, and her singing exhausted

her without any one being able to inform her that she ought to stop singing. While Dr. Petetin was in this state of embarrassment at the bedside of his patient, his chair slipped and he fell forward on the bed, while he was saying, "It is very unfortunate I cannot prevent this woman from singing." The patient, who had hitherto been deaf to the loudest sounds, heard these words, when pronounced near the pit of her stomach, and said: "Do not be troubled, doctor, I will sing no more." Astonished at this new marvel, especially at the patient's not answering him when he reseated himself in his chair, he replaced himself in the position he was in when pronouncing the words; that is to say, with his mouth close to her stomach, and in this position she again heard him. Finally, after making new experiments, he was satisfied that the sense of hearing had been transported to the pit of the stomach and to the extremities of the fingers and toes. He did not confine himself to his first discovery, but also tried whether the stomach had not become the seat of the other senses as well as that of hearing. He commenced with the sense of taste, and made a series of completely successful experiments. He next speaks of vision. "I went to visit the patient," says he, "on the fifth day, between nine and ten in the morning; her attack of catalepsy having surprised her in bed, at the same hour as last evening, and as she had predicted. She was lying on her back, and I did not raise the bed clothes more than to allow me to introduce my hand, within which was a card, which I placed upon the pit of her stomach. I saw her countenance soon change and it expressed attention, astonishment, and pain all at once. 'What a strange disease is mine,' she said; 'I see the queen of spades.' I withdrew the card immediately and gave it up to the curiosity of the spectators, who turned pale when they saw it really was the queen of spades. Other cards were placed with the

same precaution and with a like result. I then asked the patient, speaking up on her fingers: 'Where have you seen these cards?' 'In my stomach.' 'Did you distinguish the colors?' 'Certainly they are luminous and seem to me larger; but I beg you to give me a respite; this mode of seeing figures fatigues me amazingly.' But the husband could not restrain his curiosity; he drew his watch out and placed it on his wife's stomach. Our eyes were fixed upon her; we saw her assume an air of attention; and, after some seconds, she said: 'It is my husband's watch; it is seven minutes to ten o'clock.' This was exactly right." One day she described to Dr. Petetin a headache which distressed him, and the length of time it would last; and her diagnosis and prognosis were perfectly correct. "If you wish me to believe you," said the doctor, "you must tell me what I have in my hand." He placed it immediately upon her stomach, and the patient replied without hesitation: "I see through your hand an antique medal." The doctor opened his hand confounded, while the sister-in-law almost fainted away at seeing that she was right. On recovering from her astonishment, she shut up a piece of paper in a small box, which she passed to the doctor behind his back. He covered it with his hand and placed it on the patient's stomach without saying a word. "I see in the box," said she, "which you hold in your hand a letter to my address." The sister-in-law trembled in amazement, as the doctor hastened to open the box and draw forth a letter, folded in four, addressed to the patient from Geneva. These experiments afterward took place publicly in Lyons.

THE ESTATICA OF BOLOGNA.

A patient in the Hospital Della Vita, at Bologna, a female of twenty-five years, suffered from spontaneous catalepsy and ecstasy combined. The body was alto-

gether insensible, even to the most painful physical impressions. During the first twenty-one days the eyes were completely shut. In the second period of the ecstasy she opened them, but kept them motionless, turned toward the light, but insensible to all the impressions sought to be communicated to them. M. Mazzacorati soon perceived that some singular faculties were developed in the patient while in this state, and in concert with M. Corini, he tried a series of experiments, the marvelous results of which were the following:

The patient heard no sound, however loud, which reached her by the ears; but if she was spoken to, even in the lowest whisper, directed on the hollow of the hand, the sole of the foot, or on the pit of the stomach, she heard perfectly the words addressed to her. The patient, when left to herself, kept constant silence, but when interrogated in the above mentioned manner, she answered with perfect propriety, always making use of the tone of the voice of her questioner. If, during her answer, the immediate contact was broken, or the chain interrupted, she stopped suddenly; but the instant the communication was re-established, she finished her discourse, with this remarkable circumstance that she took it up at the point where it would have arrived, had there been no interruption. With her eyes closed, or even bandaged, she recognized things and their colors, when placed on the region where this special sensibility existed. She pointed out, to the instant, the hours and minutes on every watch. She often, but not always, succeeded in reading words written on paper. Later this faculty became more prodigiously developed.

It sufficed to call her attention to any object placed in her room, in the next room, or in the street, or out of town, or even at enormous distances, to have her describe it as perfectly as if she saw it with her own eyes. In the

presence of a celebrated professor of the university, it was agreed to ask her to describe a convent in the town, into which neither herself nor any of her interrogators had ever entered. Next to describe a cellar in a country house, equally unknown to the questioners. According to the description she gave, plans were designed; and on the places being visited they were found to correspond perfectly with the designs made by her dictation. She even pointed out the number and position of some barrels in the cellar.

Odorous substances were discovered by the patient with the same promptitude and precision. At the moment they were placed on the sensitive regions, she named them; or if she had no previous knowledge of the name of the substance applied, she recognized the name among many others pronounced before her. Although she was acquainted with only the four rules of arithmetic, she succeeded, while under somnambulic influence, in extracting several roots of numbers and of doing other arithmetical difficulties.

ALEXIS THE SEER.

The following account of a trial of the powers of Alexis, a Parisian celebrity, is taken from an article published by M. Marcillet, a surgeon, who had taken him in charge:

"On May 17, 1847, Alexis and myself (M. Marcillet), went to the apartments of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, at the Hotel Brighton, Rue de Rivoli, and the trials of Alexis' second sight were begun in the presence of Lord Normanby, the English Ambassador, who, like Lord Frederick, was skeptical as to them.

" 'Can you describe my country house in England?' said the Ambassador to Alexis, who had been sent into sleep waking. After reflecting a few minutes, Alexis replied

that it was upon a height. Then, having detailed its situation and all the particulars of the grounds, he accurately described the furniture of the house, and finished by saying that certain windows looked out upon the sea. So unexpected a description astonished the Ambassador.

"A young and handsome lady, encouraged by the lucidity of Alexis, put some questions to him. He told her name and rank. 'You are a lady of honor to Queen Victoria,' he added, and all his statements were true.

"Lord Normanby took up one of Lord Frederick's books, and, having stated the number of a page, Alexis read a sentence in it, though the book was not out of Lord Normanby's hands. The experiment was repeated several times, and always with the same success.

"Lord Frederick had up to this moment been a mere spectator, but now broke silence, and, taking the hand of Alexis, asked him the following question: 'Can you tell me how I was employed the day before yesterday with that gentleman?'

" 'I see you both,' replied Alexis, 'going to the Rue St. Lazare in a carriage; there you take the train and travel to Versailles; you then get into another carriage, which conveys you to St. Cyr. You visit the military school, and it was the other gentleman who proposed this excursion, he having been educated at that academy.' 'All this is admirable, Alexis,' exclaimed his lordship 'go on.' 'You returned to Versailles; I see both enter a pastry cook's. Your companion eats three little cakes, you take something else.' Lord Frederick was perfectly astonished, and said before Alexis had time to think, 'You are right; I ate a small piece of bread.' 'You next take the train again and returned to Paris. However, let us thoroughly understand each other; you started by the railroad on the right bank of the Seine, but you returned by that on the left.'

"This latter circumstance so astonished his lordship that he gave evidence of his wonderment before the entire party, and recanted his prior skepticism."

A PROTECTIVE APPARITION.

Mr. William Lily, a Scotch clergyman of distinction, relates that during his younger days he was compelled, by reason of his poverty, to pass a portion of each year with his parents, industrious farmers, on the borders of Scotland. The family had been impoverished through the miserly disposition of Lily's grandfather, who was represented to have buried his wealth a short time before his death in order to defeat the expectations of his relations. Lily narrates that while perusing his Bible at the farmhouse, while the family and the hired man were at church, he was startled by the apparition of a little old man, habited as a countryman, who had entered the chamber unperceived by him. The stranger bore in his hand a cane, and after looking upon Mr. Lily intently, he struck upon the iron pot in which the servant girl had placed their humble dinner meal to cook, for as was customary with those in their station, the future divine's family ordinarily occupied the kitchen. Lily, upon recovering self-possession, demanded of the individual whether he was not his deceased grandfather. The stranger nodded assent, and again striking the utensil, said: "There's death in that pot." Lily would have asked for further information, but, upon raising his eyes from the book, which he closed at the place of reading, he found that his mysterious visitor had disappeared. He was so impressed, however, with the incident, that in the absence of the maid, he furtively took some of the victuals from the cooking pot and tossed it to a dog, chancing to lay by the hearth side. The animal swallowed the food voraciously, and shortly after died in agony. On the re-

turn of the family, Lily, alarmed at the result of his experiment, instantly made known the circumstance of this providential warning, coming, as he contended, from the world beyond the grave, whereupon the servant girl voluntarily confessed that she had mixed poison with the food, at the instigation of a lover, in the hope of obtaining possession of the property, as she was a distant relative.

Mr. Lily further relates that after his assumption of the ministry, he suffered great privations, which led him to inquire as to the truth of the rumor of his grandfather's burial of his money bags. In fact, once or twice he and his kinsfolk made unsuccessful searches over the farm land to discover the hidden treasure. Disheartened at failure to recover that which would insure success to his future life and comfort of his parents during their old age, Lily sat in meditation at the door of the farmhouse as the shades of twilight were falling upon it, when he was surprised at perceiving the apparition of the stranger, who had previously warned him of danger, again standing before him. "You are my grandfather," observed Lily, courageously, "and you saved us from death." "I did, for I was a wicked man during my lifetime," responded the apparition, "but I come to do justice to those upon earth." As he spoke, the visitor motioned Lily to follow him, as he led the way to an unfrequented part of the farm where he made marks upon the ground with his cane and disappeared. Lily and his father subsequently dug into the spot designated by the apparition and were rewarded by the discovery of several pots of golden coin.

THE SEXTON AT RUDBAXTON.

The Rev. David Williams, clergyman of the parish wherein this singular circumstance occurred, narrates that the sexton of the little church of Rudbaxton, in the

County of Pembroke, South Wales, was for several years, at the commencement of the present century, gifted with a most remarkable prophetic power of vision, exercised while in a somnambulic condition. The small church being the private property of several distinguished families of the neighborhood, very few interments were made in its graveyard, and then the burials were generally those of persons of distinction, whose deaths caused uncommon excitement. Two roads approached the church, at the forks of which the sexton had his humble residence, a widower, dwelling with a daughter, common, ignorant people.

For weeks prior to the occurrence of a funeral, the sexton would arise from his bed, while thoroughly asleep, and, taking position by one or the other of the roadsides, remain in meditation for some time, and then return to his chamber, wholly unconscious of his actions. On the morrow he would insist that he had seen a funeral pass the church, minutely describing its appearance, the number of attendants, the names of the mourners, and every detail during the procession. Believing at first her father to be the victim of morbid dreams, the girl laughed at the sexton's visions, until she was both surprised and alarmed at seeing, within a week or so after his apparent dream, with her own eyes its actual realization. Affrighted, she communicated the fact of her parent's second sight to the Rev. Dr. Williams, who, in turn, repeated that, which to him appeared supernatural, to the neighboring gentry, among whom the matter was discussed extensively.

During the discussion an incident occurred which put the affair to rest so far as a belief in the sexton's prophetic powers was concerned. Seeing her father arise and walk forth in one of his somnambulic fits, his daughter cautiously summoned a number of gentlemen from the near-

est estate who hastened, at her solicitation, to watch the movements of the seer. They were convinced of his unconsciousness as to their presence and his own actions, being impelled by an influence for the existence of which they could not account. In the morning the man related to the gentlemen the particulars of his vision in which he had seen a funeral of an extraordinary character, evidently that of a person of very great distinction, as it was accompanied by a large number of carriages, a band of music and a body of soldiers. At that time there were few carriages and no regular soldiers in Wales, and moreover the sexton had named as mourners several noblemen and others known to be residents of London. However, within two weeks thereafter the body of a general in the army, who had been born in the neighborhood and had served a lifetime in India, was carried to the church at Rudbaxton with all the unusual pomp and state described by the Welsh prophet.

A PASTOR'S VISION.

Arthur Long, in his book of travels, gives a circumstantial account of an interview had with the pastor of a church in Rotterdam. The pastor stated that when he first entered the ministry, he was assigned to the charge of a small church in a remote part of Holland, from whence his predecessor had disappeared mysteriously. One summer evening, while engaged studying in the parsonage library, he was surprised at the entrance of a man of middle age in clerical attire, who was leading by the hand two young boys. As the door of the apartment was closed, and he himself the only occupant of the house, the pastor was naturally alarmed at this unexpected intrusion, but before he could recover the use of his voice, the figures vanished from sight. The pastor treated the occurrence for the moment as an optical illusion, when upon

entering the same chamber on the succeeding day, he was again astonished at perceiving the same man seated in his easy-chair affectionately caressing the same children. After a few moments the man arose and conducted the children to a huge Dutch stove standing in a corner of the room, into which they apparently disappeared, while he passed through the window, casting a lingering glance upon the scene of the vanishment. When months after the stove came to be used for the winter, it was found to be encumbered with the bones of two young children, supposed to be the remains of the illegitimate offspring of the late pastor, who were known to be about the parsonage for a time, but who had passed out of sight in a manner unaccountable to the humble villagers, who now became suspicious of their murder.

BUCKINGHAM'S MURDER.

Lord Clarendon, in his "History of the Great Rebellion," gives the following account of the apparition forewarning the Duke of Buckingham, Charles II.'s unpopular Prime Minister, of his forthcoming assassination by Felton.

To one of the officers at Windsor, who had been studying at a college in Paris, appeared a man of venerable aspect. After the apparition had asked him twice whether he knew him or not, the officer recognized him as George Villiers, the father of the Duke of Buckingham. After this the apparition begged him to do him a favor, and go to his son, the duke, in his name, and tell him: "That he must exert himself to make himself popular, or at least to soothe the embittered minds of the people, otherwise he would not be permitted to live long." After this the apparition vanished and the officer slept quietly until morning, when at his awakening he recollected all the particulars of his mysterious dream. But not taking any

great notice of the said dream, he did not do as the apparition had ordered him.

A few nights after, the apparition came again and begged more severely; but it was not until the third time the apparition made its appearance to him, that he went and gave the duke the particulars of his vision. But the duke did not take any notice of the dream at all, acted as he had done before, and the result is known. He was assassinated by Louis Felton, and the murderous act was applauded by the people, who regarded Buckingham as an unscrupulous tyrant.

THE APPARITION AT YONKERS.

Norah Smith, a young woman of Yonkers, N. Y., was going across a hall with four of her girl friends when suddenly she held up her hands and gasped: "Oh, look! it's Julia," and a few minutes after fell in a swoon.

What she saw and what her friends also saw was the apparition of a school chum, Julia B. Murray, who, as a matter of fact, died that same day. The apparition, as described later by Norah Smith and substantiated by her four friends, who also saw it, was thus given in the *New York Times:*

"In the corner of the hall a cloud appeared. From it, as it extended upward, appeared the form of a woman whom they readily recognized as Julia Murray. The hands were crossed over the breast. There was a crown of flowers on the head. Her form was enveloped in a flowing robe of white. As the apparition passed along the wall to the opposite corner of the wide hall the hands moved and the fingers were clasped as if in prayer. Norah Smith fainted after crying out and her friends were almost as helpless, but they soon revived and narrated what they claim to have seen."

Within the week, the girl seen in the vision was borne to the grave.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

Gustavus Adolphus, when young, received from a lady, whom he much loved, an iron ring, which he never allowed to leave him. It was composed of seven circles which formed the letters of his two names. Seven days before his death it was taken from him, without his perceiving this extraordinary theft.

The Prince of Navarre, afterwards King Henry IV., of France, while playing at dice one day with a company at the court of Charles IX., observed several drops of blood to fall upon the cloth, which spread consternation among the players. It was the eve of St. Bartholomew.

On the day upon which General Arnold died in Nova Scotia, the tree under which Major Andre was captured, near Tarrytown, fell, although there was no storm.

The day of the violent death, or rather the assassination of Charles XII., a hurricane was experienced at Stockholm, more dreadful than ever occurred during the memory of man. The arms of Sweden, over the entrance door of the embassy, at London, likewise fell down.

On the eve of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, the temple of Jupiter Stabor trembled to its foundation, and an enormous piece of rock fell from the height of the capitol, and carried with it a Roman standard bearer, who was on guard at the opening of the road.

Dessaix, on his departure for the campaign of Italy, after his return from Egypt, said to his friends, while congratulating him upon the fresh laurels he was about to gather: "You will not, perhaps, see me; the bullets

are no longer our friends." The battle of Marengo was the anniversary of one of his victories in Upper Egypt.

At the close of the French War, 1814, a monument in commemoration of the "great peace" was erected on a mountain top near Todmorden, Yorkshire, and called "Soodly Pike," but singular to relate it fell on the very morning that England declared war against Russia, in what was called the Crimean War.

EXPLANATION OF DREAMS AND VISIONS.

I. OF FIRE.

To dream of fire or of seeing fire, signifies the effects of anger, and almost all of those thus dreaming habitually, are by nature hasty, wrathful and violent in disposition.

To dream of burning one's self is a warning of the approach of a fever of greater or less violence.

To dream of seeing a moderate fire, without smoke or sparks, is an augury of perfect health, or of a restoration to reason, should the dreamer be in a fever. Sometimes it foretells an abundance of means; according to some, it denotes a festival or gathering of friends and relatives.

But, when one dreams of seeing a great fire, accompanied by much smoke and blaze, it signifies the happening of quarrels, in which the dreamer will participate, or of receipt of disagreeable intelligence.

Seeing a fire extinct or burnt out, signifies indigence, want and bad fortune; oftentimes want of money. Still, if this dream occurs to an invalid it foretells him of a speedy recovery.

To dream of seeing a lighted candle, burning clearly and brightly, is an excellent omen, as it announces to the sick certain and speedy cure. Should the dreamer be unmarried, it is a sign not only of his nuptials, but of success in business, or of receipt of public honors. A lantern, torch, lamp, or burning fagot has the like significance, provided the flame be clear and brilliant.

He who sees in a dream a candle, torch, or lamp burn-

ing obscurely and with a flicker, can anticipate affliction, sadness, or sickness, but of short duration.

He who dreams of being on shipboard and seeing in the distance a clear, bright light, need have no fear of a disastrous voyage, neither of shipwreck nor storms.

To dream of holding a burning torch or light is a good sign. Young people so doing will be successful in love, prosperous in business, victorious over enemies, and honored and respected by friends and kinsfolk.

To dream of seeing a lighted torch in the hands of another, signifies that the author of injury done you will be discovered and brought to punishment. An extinguished torch signifies the contrary.

To see in a dream one or more houses ablaze with a fire, pure, clear, and without sparks, and that the houses are neither consumed nor destroyed, prognosticates to the poor accession in goods, riches, legacies and gifts, and to the rich that they will be recipients of honors, or overwhelmed with dignities. But if, on the other hand, the conflagration be violent and scintillating, and the houses appear to fall down or be consumed, the signification of the dream is directly the reverse.

When a married man dreams that his bed is on fire and he is likely to be consumed, this signifies damage, illness, or a disagreement for his wife; if the wife dreams the same, the same accident will happen to the husband.

When one dreams that he sees the upholstery or other furniture of a house on fire, and that it is consumed, this prognosticates some injury or annoyance to the master of the household.

When you imagine seeing, in a dream, the wardrobe or the larder of the lady of the house on fire, it betokens either illness or disastrous news for that lady.

Should you dream that the kitchen is burning, it de-

notes the loss of the cook, or of the servants, or of some one among those therein employed.

If you imagine the shop to burn and be entirely consumed, it signifies loss in goods or possession.

Should you dream seeing the front windows to be on fire, and to be consumed, it denotes the loss of a male relative; should the window be at the rear, you will lose some one among your female relatives.

When you imagine seeing doors burn, it signifies some great misfortune for some one in the family, and sometimes for the dreamer in person.

To imagine the upper part of a house consumed by fire denotes loss of goods, of a lawsuit, or of friends.

If you dream that you light a fire, and it burns up without difficulty, and instantaneously, it signifies a generation of children who will be happy, and prove an honor to their mother. The same is true with respect to a candle, torch, or lamp.

When you dream that you light a fire with difficulty and it goes out, it forewarns hurt, injury, and sorrow to some woman and to the dreamer.

To dream of the destruction by fire of wearing apparel, signifies injury, vexation, scandal, and loss of a lawsuit or of friends.

To dream of seeing grain, in heaps, consumed by fire, forewarns an epidemical malady; but if it be not consumed, it denotes fertility and an abundance of goods to the dreamer.

To dream of burning yourself and suffering pain, signifies envy, displeasure, anger, or a quarrel. To dream of holding a lighted torch and of carrying it into a public place signifies honor and success in your undertaking.

To dream of burning one's finger, signifies envy and sinfulness.

2. CONCERNING THE AIR.

Those who, in their dreams, witness a clear and serene sky, will be beloved and esteemed by every one, while their enemies, and others jealous of them, will seek reconciliation at their hands.

An overcast sky in dreams denotes sadness, sickness, impediments in business.

When one dreams of breathing balmy air, it designates that the life and manner of the dreamer are pure, peaceable, and agreeable to society; that the enterprises and journeys, by him undertaken, will eventuate according to his wish and desire.

To dream of seeing a gentle fall of rain, with neither storm, tempest, nor high wind, signifies for a farmer gain and profit; but, on the contrary, for merchants it denotes loss or spoliation of their merchandise.

To dream of long and heavy rains, of hail and storms, of hurricanes and tempests, is a sign of afflictions, disasters, vexations, dangers, losses, and perils.

To dream of hail is a sign of trouble and sadness; it, moreover, signifies that affairs of the most secret nature and the best concealed will be brought to light.

To dream of a thunderbolt falling near you, forewarns the dreamer that he will be obliged to flee the country, particularly should he be a prominent person; but to dream of a house or yourself being struck by lightning is a sure warning of coming danger.

3. CONCERNING CELESTIAL FIRE.

To dream of seeing a moderate light in the sky, burning clearly and brightly, signifies a menace from some person in authority or of influence.

To dream of a large fire in the heavens signifies aggression of enemies, poverty, desolation, and famine, and the side upon which this fire falls designates the quarter

whence your enemies will come, but should the fire fly through the air, or burst asunder so as to fall in different quarters, it will prove the more unfavorable.

4. CONCERNING WATER.

To dream of seeing the waters of a stream very clear and tranquil, is an excellent augury, above all for travelers, lawyers and judges.

When the waters appear troubled, it forewarns a menace from some influential personage, or a disgrace at the hands of your employer; when thus dreaming, advocates will find themselves in trouble, and cases will be badly adjudicated.

To be in an impetuous current of water, seemingly without power to extricate yourself, is a sign of danger to the dreamer, or sickness, or of a long lawsuit.

To dream of swimming in deep water signifies impending peril, only to be avoided by dexterity.

To see a well overflow, denotes loss of property or some great misfortune for one of your kindred; should a woman have this dream, she is menaced by the loss of part of her property, and, perchance, of her lover.

To dream that a clear stream of water flows around your chamber prognosticates the arrival of some rich and liberal person, who will bring profit to the dreamer; but if the water be dirty and threatens to soil the furniture, it signifies a quarrel and disorders, caused by enemies to persons in the house, or nearly related to you.

To dream of seeing a brook of troubled water denotes loss and injury through fire, lawsuits or enemies.

To dream of seeing a small pond indicates that you are beloved by a beautiful woman; if a woman has this dream, it is a sign that she will receive that which she longs for.

To dream of being on a boat upon a river, lake, or

pond, should the water be clear, is a sign of joy, prosperity, and success in business.

Should an invalid dream of a flowing stream or fountain of clear water, it predicts to him cure of his complaint; but should the water be turbid or filthy, his recovery will be a matter of long time.

To dream of drinking hot water announces a misfortune brought about through malice, by which you will be afflicted proportionately to the heat of the water; for, inasmuch as cold water signifies good, its virtue is lost as it approaches the boiling point, by which is expressed intensity in evil—opposite to good.

To dream of a bath is a sign of affliction and grief.

If any one dreams of entering a bath and of finding the water too warm, he will experience annoyance or displeasure from his relatives, in proportion to the warmth of the water in the bath.

Should you dream of entering a bath, of which the water is very cold, you will receive benefits corresponding to the temperature of the water; but if it should be merely of temperate degree, it is still a good sign.

If a man dreams of concealing in the earth a vase of water, he is in danger of sustaining a sensible loss.

When one dreams of having been given a glass of water, it is a sign of his speedy marriage. If he dreams the glass to be broken, it predicts the loss of many friends; if whole, the contrary.

If a person dreams of scattering water about the house, it denotes loss and affliction according, to the quantity of water in this manner spread about.

5. CONCERNING NAVIGATION.

To dream of being in a vessel or boat, and in danger of shipwreck or being capsized, is a sign of impending peril, unless, perchance, the dreamer be a captive or in

prison, in which case it promises him emancipation or liberty.

To dream of an anchor, signifies security and certain hope. To a woman, it is a sign of being truly beloved.

To dream of the cordage of ships, announces news from debtors or those working for you.

To dream of the sea, blue and slightly ruffled on its surface, signifies joy, and the means for business and success; if the sea be of a perfect calm, it is a sign of procrastination and delay, but when it is agitated by a storm, it denotes affliction, loss, or adversity.

He who dreams that he has fallen into the waters of the ocean, and awakens precipitately in the midst of his dream, will find great difficulty and trouble in emancipating himself from detractors and enemies.

6. CONCERNING THE EARTH (OR LAND).

Should any one dream that he has been presented with a rural property, surrounded by a beautiful landscape view, it betokens that he will marry a lady, whose beauty will be proportionate to that of the landscape.

Should the property appear to him spacious and without limit, it denotes pleasure, contentment, and wealth, proportionate to the extent of the estate.

Should the said property be embellished with gardens, fountains, arbors, and groves, it indicates that the dreamer's wife will be an accomplished, prudent, handsome, and chaste lady, by whom he will have beautiful children.

Should he dream that the ground be sown with wheat, it denotes money and gain, acquired through care and toil, but corresponding to the extent covered.

Should he dream that it be planted with vegetables, it is a sign of trouble and affliction in a same degree.

Should he dream that it be covered with ripened grain,

it signifies wealth in profusion, easily acquired, and in the most agreeable manner.

If you dream of seeing black land, it betokens sadness, melancholy, and a credulous weakness.

If you dream of seeing the earth tremble, it denotes danger in your business matters.

To dream of an earthquake, signifies that some public measure will transpire to the general joy of the nation.

When a king, prince, or governor dreams that his throne, palace, or official mansion has been thrown down by earthquake, he will encounter disastrous calamities.

To dream that a mountain has fallen upon a plain, signifies the overthrow of some powerful personage.

Should a person dream of seeing a city, known to him, overwhelmed by an earthquake or eruption, it is a sign of famine and war; but should he be unacquainted with the locality, it denotes that some foreign people will suffer from the same causes, with whom, however, he has relations.

To dream of falling into fissures in the ground or over precipices, makes known to the dreamer that he will suffer great injuries, that his life will be in peril, and his property threatened by destruction at the hands of incendiaries.

To dream of falling to the ground, is a sign of sadness and humiliation, from which recovery will be difficult.

To dream of being in the midst of green fields is a good omen for farmers and shepherds, but to all other people it is a sign of impediment in business matters.

To dream of walking upon a broad, straight, shady, and pleasant highway, denotes joy, prosperity, and great success; but a crooked, narrow road, disagreeable to be traveled upon, signifies the contrary.

7. CONCERNING FLOWERS.

We reckon three species of dreams in relation to the productions of Nature; vegetative, sensitive, and rational.

Under the head of vegetative we embrace those touching trees, plants, flowers, and fruits which receive from the earth and the sun their nourishment, vigor, growth, and maturity, as the source of vegetable life.

To dream of seeing, holding, or smelling flowers, when in their season, signifies joy, pleasure, and consolation.

To dream of seeing or smelling flowers, when out of their season, if they be white, signifies obstacles to your designs, or bad success in your enterprises; if they be yellow, the obstacles will not be so great; and if they be red, the difficulties will be very slight; in fact, for the most part, they may be taken as a sign of success.

To dream of seeing and smelling roses in their season is a good sign for everybody except invalids and those forced to conceal themselves through fear, for to them it is a sign of a delay in recovery, or of danger of capture or arrest; but if the dream occurs when roses are not in season, its signification is absolutely reversed.

To dream of smelling marjoram, hyssop, rosemary, sage, and other plants of that nature, signifies toil, sadness and depression, excepting to doctors, to whom this dream is a favorable omen.

To dream of holding, seeing, or smelling a lily, when out of season, is a sign that your expectations will be realized.

Whoever dreams of seeing or smelling olive, laurel, or palm, if it be a woman, she will bear children; if a maiden, that she will marry shortly; if a man, he will be gifted with many friends, be joyous, prosperous, and blessed with abundance of worldly goods, and immense success in all the enterprises he may undertake.

8. CONCERNING HERBS, CULINARY AND MEDICINAL.

To dream of eating or smelling herbs of an unsavory nature, such as garlic, onions, radishes, leeks, and others like them, signifies revelation of hidden matters or of quarrels with the servants.

To dream of eating herbs used in the composition of salads, such as lettuce, sorrel, purslane, and others which we cannot eat raw, signifies misfortune and business difficulties.

To dream of eating medicinal herbs, such as alkanet, borage, fumitory and others, is a sign of deliverance from anxiety and celerity in business matters, for all these herbs are laxative when medicinally employed.

To dream of eating cabbage signifies vexation.

Turnips and cucumbers denotes vain hopes. Some, however, contend that, when invalids dream of eating melons and cucumbers, it predicts their cure, by reason of the humidity of the plants.

9. CONCERNING WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS.

To dream of seeing wheat in the ear, signifies profit and riches, to a greater or less extent.

To dream of seeing a large quantity of wheat in the sheaf, signifies for the dreamer abundance of goods and usefulness; but when small in quantity, or scattered about, it indicates, on the contrary, scarcity and poverty.

To dream of eating white wheaten bread signifies profit to the rich, disaster to the poor; but to eat black bread denotes profit and gain to the poor, and losses to the rich.

To dream of eating oatmeal is a sign of gain and profit.

To dream of seeing a barnful of wheat, denotes marriage with a rich woman, or the gain of a lawsuit, the inheritance of a landed estate, the acquisition of wealth through commerce, donations, or otherwise. It signifies, moreover, banquets, rejoicings, and merrymakings.

To dream of eating peas well cooked, indicates happiness and great facilities for business operations.

To dream of eating beans, denotes squabbles and dissensions, and especially family discord.

To dream of eating lentils signifies corruption; to eat rice is a sign of abundance; to eat barley designates poverty and suffering to the dreamer.

To dream of seeing or eating mustard seed, is a bad omen, except to physicians, for whom this dream brings profit and increase of reputation.

10. CONCERNING TREES AND THEIR FRUITS.

To dream of seeing a beautiful oak tree signifies wealth, profit, and long life to the dreamer.

To dream of seeing an olive tree, loaded with olives, denotes peace, serenity, concord, liberty, dignity, and enjoyment of all your desires.

To dream of picking up olives from the ground is a sign of labor and trouble in general affairs.

To dream of seeing a laurel tree signifies victory and pleasure; if the dreamer be married, it predicts an inheritance of goods in right of his wife.

He who dreams of seeing a cypress tree, may expect sorrows, affliction, and business reverses.

To dream of seeing a pine tree, a medlar tree, or a service tree, betokens idleness and want of energy.

To dream of figs, during their season, foretells joy and pleasure, but, when out of season, it predicts the reverse.

To dream of seeing a vine, signifies abundance, riches, and fecundity. We have an illustration of this in the case of Astyages, King of the Medes, who dreamed that his daughter had given birth to a vine; this was the prediction of the greatness, wealth, and felicity of Cyrus, his daughter's child, born after the dream.

To dream of eating ripe grapes, is a sign of joy and profit.

To dream of eating oranges, signifies complaints, grievances, and annovances; mulberries betoken similar vexations, or mourning in the dreamer's family.

To dream of seeing apple trees and of eating sweet apples, signifies joy, diversion, and recreation, particular to females; sour apples denotes quarrels and sedition.

To dream of seeing and eating almonds, walnuts, and hazelnuts, is a sign of troubles and difficulties.

Peaches, apricots, and such like fruits prognosticate to those dreaming of seeing or of eating them, when in season, contentment, health and pastime; out of season, ill-luck. To see or eat ripe pears signifies joy and pleasure; when they are green or wild, it is the reverse.

To dream of seeing a mulberry tree portends an abundance of household goods and children.

To dream of seeing mulberry trees, almond trees, and to eat their fruit, denotes riches and tranquillity, acquired after troubles and labor.

To dream of finding walnuts in a place of concealment, denotes that the dreamer will discover a hidden treasure.

To dream of seeing different trees in full leaf, or flowers in full bloom, signifies joy, consolation, and recreation; but should they be withered, blighted, leafless, overturned, scorched, or damaged by lightning or storms, it signifies harassment, fear, displeasure, grief, and sorrow.

To dream of gathering fruit from a pomegranate tree foretells that the dreamer will receive benefits from a wealthy man; but if the pomegranate be not ripe, it predicts sickness or annoyances through malice.

To dream of climbing into a large tree signifies elevation to dignity and honor, or to the government of others.

To dream of falling from a tree, or being pricked by

thorns, or of being bruised or injured by means of trees, denotes a loss of favor with those superior to you.

II. CONCERNING BIRDS AND INSECTS.

Under the designation of *sensitive* are comprised dreams relating to birds, reptiles, quadrupeds and animals generally.

To dream of seeing an eagle in an elevated locality is a good sign for those contemplating some great work, and, above all, for persons engaged in martial occupations. Should one dream of seeing an eagle fall upon its head, it is a sign of illness for the dreamer, and it will be the same should he dream of being carried through the air by this royal bird. Should a woman dream of giving birth to an eagle, it predicts that the child she will bear will become a personage of consequence and a ruler of the people. This was the dream of Napoleon's mother during pregnancy.

To dream of seeing a dead eagle denotes disaster to persons in good position, but to the poor it predicts profit.

To dream of seeing a starling signifies slight grief.

To dream of seeing a rook is a sign of dispatch in business, or rapidity in money making.

To dream of seeing birds of prey or of those used in hawking or hunting others, signifies, for the rich, augmentation of fortune and honors, and, for the poor, a change in position, or advancement in society.

To dream of seeing a crow is a bad omen, and particularly to a husband, who will have much to reproach himself with; but should the dreamer be a married woman, it prognosticates momentary afflictions.

To dream of seeing doves is a good augury, bringing joy and pleasure to the domestic circle and success in business.

To dream of seeing geese and storks assembling in the

air signifies the arrival of enemies or of envious relatives; if seen apparently in winter, it foretells an unprosperous season.

To dream of seeing two storks together indicates marriage, and a generation of children good and useful to their parents.

To dream of honey bees is a prediction of prosperity and gain to dwellers in the country, but of disaster to the rich; however, should they deposit honey in any part of the house, it then denotes dignity, the gift of eloquence, and good success in mercantile affairs.

One dreaming of being stung by bees, and by wasps particularly, will be the victim to countless vexations, originating in malice and envy.

To dream of seeing many birds together signifies an assemblage of people, or court of law.

To see a cock and hear it crow is an omen of joyousness and prosperity, and more especially to unmarried women.

To see two cocks in fight predicts quarrel and combat.

To dream of seeing a swan signifies gayety, the revelation of secrets, and insures good health to the dreamer, but should the swan sing, it is a very evil augury.

To see a swallow in a dream signifies that your wife is chaste, good news, and a blessing upon the place where it builds its nest.

To see a nightingale is a similar sign.

To dream of seeing a peacock is a sign that you will marry rich, or a handsome person, acquire wealth and be of importance among friends and neighbors.

To dream of seeing a hen with her brood portends loss and damage to the dreamer or a near relation.

To see in a dream a capon, or to hear a hen cackle, is an indication of sadness and vexation.

To dream of partridges announces that you will have

business with women, conscienceless, malicious, and ungrateful.

Quails signify bad news from across water, discussion, quarrels, thefts, snares, and treason from absent agents.

All nocturnal birds, as owls, screech owls, bats, etc., are of evil omen, and those dreaming of them should refrain from undertaking anything for a day after the dream, at least.

To dream of eggs is a sign of gain and profit, but if there be a large number of them, it signifies anxiety or a lawsuit.

To dream of seeing scorpions or caterpillars announces miseries, occasioned by various persons.

To dream of ground worms denotes that enemies seek to surprise and destroy us through deception.

Grasshoppers, cockchaffers, locusts, and crickets signify loud talkers, bad musicians, and vagrants living on the wealth of the country. To dream of any of them is a very bad omen, and the dreamer should undertake no enterprise until the lapse of a day or so after seeing or hearing them.

12. CONCERNING REPTILES AND FISH.

To dream of seeing a dragon is a sign of meeting some great man, a magistrate, or public functionary. It likewise signifies riches and treasure.

To dream of seeing a serpent twirling itself in folds, or squirming along the earth, denotes existence of enemies. It, moreover, signifies hatred and sickness. To see a serpent of any kind signifies treason on the part of a woman. To dream that you kill a serpent indicates that you will vanquish enemies and triumph over envy.

To dream of seeing basilisks and lizards is symbolical of losses or vexation—the work of concealed enemies. Frogs denote flatterers, babblers and ignoramuses.

To dream of seeing fishing nets is a sign of rain or change in weather, or a change in the dreamer's fortune. To see or to find dead fish in the sea is significant of disappointed expectations.

A pregnant woman dreaming of being brought to bed of a fish, instead of a child, will, according to the opinion of the ancients, be delivered of a beautiful child, who will live to an old age, and be a comfort to the mother.

If you dream of catching large fish, it predicts gain and profit, in accordance with the quantity taken; if the fish be small, it denotes sadness. To dream of seeing fish of many colors, is to an invalid the sign of restoration to health, but to those who are not, it indicates injuries, quarrels, or sorrow.

To dream of eating large fish prognosticates fluxions, catarrh, and melancholy.

13. CONCERNING QUADRUPEDS.

He who dreams of seeing a lion will converse with the chief magistrate of his country, or some renowned warrior, or other man of national importance. He who in his dream fights with a lion, will be engaged in some quarrel, or combat with a valiant antagonist, and if in his dreams he comes forth victorious, such will he prove in actual reality.

He who dreams of being carried on the back of a lion, is a sign of protection from some powerful personage.

To dream of having been terrified by a lion, signifies having incurred the anger of some one in authority, and, unless the dreamer be a person of influence, it will cause him uneasiness in mind and vexation of spirit.

To dream of eating the flesh of a lion is a sign that a person will attain honors and an official position of dignity.

To dream of having found the skin or the intestines of

a lion, signifies to a person of importance that he will discover the treasures of his enemies; to one of low rank, it denotes that he will grow rich in a brief space of time. If a soldier dreams that there is brought to him a lion, chained and bound, it predicts that he will make a prisoner of some enemy of high rank. According to the ancients, when a king dreamed that there was in his palace a lioness and her cubs, it prophesied that the queen and his children would prove a source of immense contentment to him and succeed to his throne. The Queen Olympia, being pregnant with Alexander the Great, dreamed that Philip, her husband, had placed on her a seal, on which was graven the effigy of a lion, and this dream prognosticated the worth, magnanimity, and subsequent conquests of her illustrious son.

Dreams relating to leopards have the same significance as those concerning lions, only that the former animals are more wily and malicious than lions, who always exhibit generosity and forbearance.

To dream of an elephant signifies, according to Artemidorus, fear and peril, but according to Apomazor, the Arabian seer, it denotes a rich man, for, he says, if any one dreams of being carried upon an elephant, he will obtain gifts of fortune and the favor of some great potentate. On the other hand, Artemidorus narrates that, having known a rich and powerful lady in Italy dream of having ridden upon an elephant, she fell sick. To dream of giving an elephant to eat or drink, is a sign that you will connect your destinies with some influential personage, and be advanced thereby.

To dream of having seen a bear signifies a rich and powerful enemy, unskilled, ridiculous, but audacious.

The wolf signifies an avaricious man, cruel and crafty; hence, to dream of having overcome a wolf, predicts a triumph over a man possessing the characteristic of that

animal; but if bitten by the wolf, it is a sign of exactly the contrary nature.

Dreaming of a combat with a fox, predicts that you will have a quarrel with a shrewd and cunning adversary, or you will be in the hand of some lawyer.

Dreaming of having a tame fox in your possession is the sign of falling in love with some unscrupulous woman who will hold you in bondage, or of some female servant abusing the kindness of her employer.

The same is true with regard to martens, ferrets, weasels, badgers, and the stag-wolf.

Dogs denote courage, fidelity, and affection, when we dream of those belonging to us; but if we dream of those belonging to strangers, it signifies the existence of dangerous enemies. To dream of hearing a dog bark, and to have him tear our clothes, denotes that an enemy of a mean degree scandalizes us, or seeks to tarnish our honor, or to ruin our reputation through calumnies.

Should a prince or ruler dream that different dogs have been brought to him from different countries, it is a sign that he will enroll many warriors of various districts to go forth to battle against a common enemy.

The cat denotes a subtle thief, consequently, to dream of fighting with a cat, or of killing one, is a sign of capturing a thief, putting him into prison, or, perchance, killing him. Should you dream of eating the flesh of a cat, it signifies that you will acquire property through the arrest or death of a thief who has previously robbed you, and it will be the same if you dream of possessing the skin only.

If you dream of fighting with a cat, and of being scratched by its claws, it signifies sickness or affliction.

The wild boar denotes a savage and pitiless enemy, and well-furnished with means for aggression and defense. If, therefore, any one dreams that he has hunted and cap-

turned a wild boar, he will pursue and vanquish some adversary of a character like unto that of this animal.

If any one dream of being presented with the head of a wild boar, recently taken in the chase, it predicts that he will shortly triumph over his most powerful enemy, or gain a lawsuit which has vexed him greatly.

Hogs denote idlers, loungers, and that class of vagrants who live without toil, and, during their ignominious idleness, think only of taking the property of the toilers to support themselves in ease. They denote, likewise, those misers who are of no use to the world during their lifetime, and die only to enrich profligate heirs.

All sorts of monkeys, male or female, denote malicious enemies, feeble, venomous, and strangers to you.

To dream of having killed a deer, and of possessing yourself of the horns and hide, denotes that you will inherit the wealth of some old man, or that you will vanquish some enemies, fugitives, deceivers, caitiffs, and of little courage. The doe signifies nearly the same.

The ass denotes the faithful servant or slave, who is profitable to his master; he denotes, likewise, a silly, trifling, frivolous, or ignorant person of either sex.

The mule signifies malice or fantastic folly. Artemidorus says that it denotes stubbornness in a person dreaming of one; it is sometimes symbolical of steadfast energy.

To dream of seeing and possessing many flocks of sheep, goats, or of droves of horses and herds of cattle, is a sign of abundance and riches to the dreamer.

To dream of being butted by a ram signifies a dread of being punished for some concealed crime.

The ox denotes a faithful servant to his master, or a loyal citizen to his monarch or country. The bull signifies some great personage; hence, if you dream of receiv-

ing good or injury from a bull, you will receive reward or disgrace from some influential man.

The horse is regarded with favor, hence, to dream of having seen or caught a horse, or of being mounted on one, is ever accepted as a good omen to the dreamer.

To dream of being mounted on a handsome horse, full of spirit and activity, richly caparisoned, it is a sign of marrying a beautiful and wealthy woman, that is, provided he dreams the horse is his own; but if it belong to another, he will attain joy, wealth and honor through the intervention of an unknown female friend.

To dream of being on horseback and to pass over a difficult and rugged roadway, without the animal stumbling, is a sign of obtaining honors, dignities and renown through female assistance.

To dream of being mounted on a horse having a long and sweeping tail, is a sign of being accompanied by many friends aiding in your undertaking.

Should the horse halt, or limp, obstacles will interpose themselves to the consummation of your designs.

To dream that another is mounted upon an unwilling horse, is a sign that some one is attempting to seduce his female servants or to corrupt a friend's wife's virtue.

To be mounted upon a horse, clean limbed, active, and full of fire, is according to some commentators, the sign that the dreamer will attain a high public office as well as the esteem of the people.

To dream of curbing a restive horse, spurring him boldly, and causing him to do your will, denotes an advance to posts of trust and honor through individual efforts.

In the dreams of an unmarried man a white horse predicts that his wife will be beautiful and virtuous.

If the horse be black, the wife will be rich and vicious.

If any one dreams that there enter upon his premises a

young mare, sprightly and well caparisoned, it signifies that he will shortly marry a maiden, young and wealthy, who will render him happy. But should it be a mare, neither handsome nor with equipments, it denotes the coming of a female servant or of a concubine, who will bring nothing but misery into the household.

To dream of being on horseback and to traverse the streets of a great city, accompanied by a crowd of individuals shouting and applauding in your presence, predicts that you will become chief of a popular party, which will be despised by the better classes of society. But to men in authority this same dream announces that their rule is appreciated and admired by the general public.

14. CONCERNING CHILDBIRTH.

If a woman, not pregnant, dreams of giving birth to a child, it is a sign that she will consummate happily her undertakings; should the dreamer be a maiden, it signifies banquets, rejoicings, dances and nuptials, but sometimes the pains and perils of maternity.

Should a man dream that he gives birth to a child, it predicts acquisition of wealth, gains and profit, which will come to him with very little trouble.

Should you dream of seeing a woman in childbirth, it denotes joy and prosperity to the dreamer.

Should a man dream that his wife be pregnant, and such actually be the case, it predicts that the child will live to puberty and be the image of his father.

He who dreams of being present at the birth of two or three children, will have a subject of rejoicing, as he will succeed in most difficult matters.

15. CONCERNING DECAPITATION.

To dream of being beheaded, according to the Indians and Persians, and to have the head separated from the body denotes, to prisoners, liberty; to the sick, health; to

the afflicted, consolation, and to debtors payment of their debts. To rulers and men in authority this dream predicts prosperity and happiness, that their cares and trials shall be changed to rejoicings and triumphs, and that they will enjoy the confidence of the people.

If one dreams of seeing the head of an acquaintance cut off, it signifies participation in the pleasures, prosperity and honors of the individual indicated.

Should a person dream of seeing a young child beheaded who has not attained puberty, the dreamer may anticipate sickness; but should a pregnant woman have this dream, it announces the birth of a male infant, but at the same time makes known that her husband, who is the child's figurative head, stands in danger of death.

When, in similar dreams, the head is but half cut off, the same consequence will ensue, simply modified.

16. CONCERNING WOUNDS.

To dream of being wounded by a sword, to such a degree as to imperil life, denotes the receipt of favors and benefits from him inflicting the wounds in proportion to the number and magnitude of injuries received.

To dream of a person inflicting upon you wounds while in a state of anger, denotes that you will receive benefits at his hands proportionate to the vehemence of his anger and the period of its duration.

Should a person in authority dream that, while acting in his official capacity, he receives a wound from a man of low condition, it is a sign that he either stands in danger of his life, or of being disgraced from his official position.

Should a woman dream of being wounded, or of wounding another in self-defense, it predicts that she will reap some public honor. Should she assail, in her dream, some man, with intent to wound him, it is a sign, should

she be married, that she will give birth to a male child, who will become a soldier, or sailor.

17. CONCERNING THE HAIR.

Should a man dream that he has hair as long as that of a woman, it signifies cowardice, effeminacy and physical weakness; it is moreover, a sign that the dreamer will be deceived by an artful woman.

To dream of seeing a woman perfectly bald, indicates a season of famine, sickness and general poverty.

To dream of seeing a man perfectly bald has a wholly opposite significance, being symbolic of prosperity.

To dream of seeing hair of mixed colors signifies vexation, sorrows, and trouble, and sometimes quarrels.

To dream of seeing a person with black hair, short and crisp, denotes sadness and suffering of the mind.

Should any one dream that while combing the hair it be impossible to pass the comb through by reason of its entanglement, or to experience difficulty in unraveling its knots or kinks, it predicts to the dreamer complicated lawsuits or weeks of anxious toil. But to see the hair and head well combed and dressed, signifies friendship and deliverance from misfortunes.

He who dreams of having his head or beard shaved, will be in danger of losing a deal of property, of being ill, or of incurring the loss of some person whom he loves. To see the hair fall out signifies vexation and the loss of wealth.

Should a person, high in authority, dream that he has a head full of beautiful hair, he will become terrible to his enemies, acquire a great reputation, and add much property to his personal domain. Should he dream that his hair has turned white, his treasures will be diminished, if not exhausted.

Should you dream of having hair longer and darker than usual, riches and honor will flow to you.

Should a man dream that his beard be plucked out by the roots, his fortune is in jeopardy, while at the same time he will be deserted by friends and dependents. Should he dream that his beard be larger, longer, or fuller than ordinary, his wealth will increase proportionately.

Should one dream of his hair becoming thin and disarranged, it is a sign of affliction and poverty.

If one dreams of having difficulty in shaving or hair dressing, it denotes a serious struggle to avoid threatened misery.

18. CONCERNING EYELIDS AND EYEBROWS.

If one dreams of having eyelids or eyebrows larger or longer than customary, it is a sign of being honored and esteemed by everybody. It predicts happiness in love matters and acquisition of wealth. If you dream that the eyelids have fallen, it signifies exactly the reverse.

19. CONCERNING THE FOREHEAD.

Should one dream of having a large forehead, it signifies good spirits; if it be high or elevated, it is a mark of good sense. It denotes likewise power and wealth.

To dream of having a brazen forehead signifies hatred and irreconcilable animosity from enemies.

To dream of having the forehead cut or wounded signifies that hidden treasure will be revealed and be in danger of loss. It denotes likewise fear and apprehension.

To dream of having the forehead large and fleshy denotes eloquence, force, and constancy.

20. CONCERNING THE EARS.

To dream of having many ears prognosticates success in gaining the friendship of subordinates and of those serving you, who will take your interest to heart.

To dream of cleansing the ears signifies almost an identical thing.

To dream of having the ears filled with wheat or grain denotes an inheritance from some relative.

To dream of having asses' ears signifies servitude.

To dream of having the ears of a lion or other ferocious beasts, denotes treason on the part of an enemy or other persons envious of your prosperity.

To dream of the ears becoming larger or more beautiful than ordinary, shows that he to whom the dreamer will communicate his secrets will secure him honor and prosperity, or otherwise advance his interest.

To dream of having the ears cut, cleft, or wounded, signifies that the dreamer will be betrayed by one to whom he has intrusted secrets.

To dream of having the ear entirely cut off signifies the cessation of friendship on the part of relatives.

To dream of having the ears stopped up signifies that the dreamer will blindly disobey the dictates of conscience or refuse the counsels of good advisers.

If the person having a dream of this character be in ordinary social circumstances, it is a sign that he will change his way in life for the worse through betraying confidence reposed in him by others.

Should a maiden have this same dream, it is a warning to her that, unless she places reliance upon the advice of some relative, she stands upon the verge of seduction. If the dreamer be married, it assures her that an apparent friend tempting her to defy her husband's inclinations, meditates her ruin.

21. CONCERNING COLOR OF THE FACE.

To dream of marrying a woman with a handsome head and regular features, signifies joy, contentment and good health.

For a woman to dream of a handsome man denotes the same thing.

To dream of seeing a strange man, with a dark complexion, signifies glory and honor, success in business matters; but should you dream of a very dark woman, it denotes a serious illness. But, if you dream of an unknown female, with long and beautiful hair, it is a good sign as well for the female as the dreamer, as to both it announces friendship, pleasure, and prosperity.

To dream of a fresh and smiling countenance is a sign of friendship; to dream of one freckled or withered is a sign of annoyance, poverty, and an appeal to charity.

22. CONCERNING THE EYES.

The eyes are the windows of the soul, and the ancients thereby represent the faith, will, and light of the spirit.

To dream of losing eyesight shows inconstancy, and that the dreamer will violate some promise. It foretells, moreover, the approach of illness, or of the loss of a child, or of some dearly beloved friend.

To dream of the eyes becoming bleared denotes the commission of some grievous fault of which the dreamer will seriously repent. It moreover forewarns a loss of considerable property.

To dream of having keen, sharp eyesight is a good omen, and he that dreams thus will succeed in his enterprises. But to dream of having short, dubious, or troubled vision imports disaster and disappointment.

23. CONCERNING THE NOSE.

Should any one dream of having the nose larger than ordinary, he will become wealthy, powerful, and wily, of good foresight and judgment and well received in good society. To dream of becoming noseless signifies the reverse.

To dream of having two noses signifies discord and frequent quarreling.

To dream of having the nose of such magnitude as to become deformed and hideous to the sight signifies that the dreamer will live in prosperity and abundance, but disliked by the general community.

To dream of having the nose torpid, or stopped up so as to be dead of feeling, forewarns the dreamer of treason on the part of an intimate acquaintance, provided he who dreams is a person of importance. To a master or mistress of a house it announces deceit and dishonesty among the servants. To an unmarried female it portends her lover's infidelity, while to a married woman it makes known that some jealous rival will intrigue to rob her of her husband's affections.

Should a woman dream of an injury to her nose, if it bleeds, it signifies that she should be on her guard against being deceived and her reputation impaired from exposure or scandal.

To dream of seeing a female without a nose, denotes the object of the dreamer's affections is unworthy of esteem or admiration, and inwardly corrupt.

24. CONCERNING THE CHEEKS.

To dream of having large and ruddy cheeks is an excellent sign, as it announces success and prosperity to the dreamer, especially in love matters.

An unmarried man dreaming of a female with rosy and well-developed cheeks may anticipate the acquaintance of some lady who will exercise a beneficial tendency on his after existence. It is generally a good dream.

To dream of having meagre, thin or pale cheeks, is a prognostication of approaching misfortune.

25. CONCERNING THE MOUTH.

The mouth is the citadel, rampart, or gateway enclosing the internal parts of the human body. Should a person dream of having a mouth larger than ordinary, his household will become enriched and himself blessed with opulence. To dream of having a putrid mouth, signifies that the dreamer will excite universal contempt among former friends and companions, and be despised even by servants, or others attached to the household.

To dream of having a mouth closed firmly, so as neither to be able to eat nor drink, indicates danger to be apprehended from sudden illness.

To dream of having a lock placed on the mouth denotes that the dreamer will be shortly intrusted with a secret fraught with danger. To a woman this dream is a prophetic warning that some indiscreet words may bring about ruin to her family or husband.

26. CONCERNING THE LIPS.

To dream of having vermilion and well-conditioned lips signifies that the dreamer has excited the admiration of some kind and disinterested friends, whose respect it would be impolitic to forfeit.

To dream of the lips being compressed, withered or shrunken, signifies forfeiture of friendship as well as having excited the animosity of some former admirer.

27. CONCERNING THE TEETH.

Teeth are assumed, in the interpretation of dreams, to represent relatives or the best friends one may possess; the front teeth bear a relation to children, to brothers, sisters and other near connections; the lower ones signify persons of the female sex, and the upper ones those of the masculine gender.

Consequently, to dream of having a tooth lost or spoiled, is an indication of the loss of some relative.

If, on the other hand, one dreams of having a more beautiful white and firm set of teeth than given by nature, it signifies that the dreamer will be blessed with joy and prosperity, and receive grateful tidings from relatives, leading to a strong and durable friendship.

To dream of having one tooth longer than the others is symbolical of a disagreement with a relative.

The upper eyetooth signifies the father; the lower one is taken to represent the mother.

Artemidorous contends that the teeth on the right side represent masculines, and those on the left, females, but this is contrary to the teachings of the Indians, the Persians, and Egyptians, who were most expert in divination.

Should one dream that one of the large front teeth is decayed or blackened, or that it gives pain, it is a prognostication as to the dangerous illness of a relative or near friend.

To dream of teeth becoming suddenly white and well formed, when otherwise is the case with the dreamer, signifies a sudden acquisition of happiness, of pleasure, and contentment, as well as the proffer of friendship from quarters the least expected.

To dream of cleaning teeth and rendering them white denotes the gift of money to friends or relatives.

Should one dream that the teeth give pain and trouble, preventing the dreamer from speaking or eating, it is a sure sign of domestic quarrels, and the prevalence of litigation among relatives with respect to a will or other inheritance.

28. CONCERNING THE BEARD.

Should a person dream of having a large and flowing beard, it is a sign that his conversation will be agreeable

and appreciated. Should he be in difficulty, it is an omen that he will discover the source of his trouble and emerge from it triumphantly. As a general thing, this dream denotes success in enterprise. Should a maiden dream of being gifted with a beard, it indicates an approaching marriage in accordance with her desires. To a married woman, however, such a dream foretells that she will assume sole control over the household, and act, as it were, the part of a man. To a pregnant female, a like dream announces that she will give birth to a male child.

To dream of losing the beard, of being shaved, or of having it plucked off, denotes the loss of relatives, whose method of death will be sudden and violent proportionately to the violence indicated in the manner of the dream. It is, moreover, in some instances, a sign of the deprivation of wealth, goods, personal property or valuables.

29. CONCERNING THE SHOULDERS.

Should any one dream of having the shoulders larger and more rounded than usual, it signifies happiness, advancement and prosperity; however, a similar dream is not good for those in prison or under arrest, inasmuch as it denotes sorrow and sadness.

Should any one dream of shoulders being misshapen or afflicted by a tumor, inflammation or other sore, it prognosticates domestic trouble, or displeasure on the part of some near relatives.

30. CONCERNING THE NECK.

The neck signifies power, honor, happiness, wealth, and excellent inheritances.

To dream that the neck is becoming larger and thicker than is ordinary, without being deformed, should the dreamer be a person of influence or station, or of rank in society, it denotes joy and pleasure in gay company, good

news from wished for quarters, and success in business enterprises. To a person in mean condition such a dream forewarns an approach of wealth, a change in social position and future rejoicing. But to dream of the neck being withered or contracted, denotes precisely the reverse of all these significations.

Should any one dream of having the neck or throat bound or pressed by the hands of another, it is a sign of very bad omen, and announces that the dreamer will fall into the power, or beneath the machination of the individual compressing with the hands.

To dream of the neck awry, in such a manner that the head leans more on one side than the other, is a sign of misfortune, of shame, and of damage.

To dream of having the neck inflamed, swollen by a tumor, or afflicted by an abscess, signifies certain sickness.

To dream of having three heads on one neck, prognosticates a rise to power, moral dominion and state honors.

Should any one dream of having the neck broken or severed by thieves or assassins, it forewarns loss of children, of relatives, or heirs, or of worldly wealth, and should the dreamer be a woman, it announces loss of jewelry or other household valuables. Should a person dream that he is strangled or decapitated by a judgment of a court, or other decree of law, it is a sign that he will be delivered from sorrow, sadness, or misery, or otherwise extricated from some unpleasant difficulty. This dream, however, bears a reverse interpretation in the case of financiers, speculators, money lenders, tradesmen, and contractors.

To dream of having the throat cut without experiencing death, signifies hope and good success in undertakings.

To dream of cutting off a man's head signifies safety in business ventures, or vengeance upon enemies.

To cut the head off a chicken or bird, announces joy, festivities, recreations, and great amusements.

To dream of seeing the head of a lion, or of a wolf, or any other wild animal, is a good omen to the dreamer, as he will most gloriously terminate his contemplated designs, be victorious over his enemies, and be feared and respected by his relatives.

To dream of having one's head in his hands, signifies loss of children or relatives. If the dreamer be not married, it is an omen of more favorable import, yet still bad.

To dream of dressing, decorating, or ornamenting the head, as a general thing, announces success in business.

31. CONCERNING HORNED HEADS.

To dream of having horns upon the head, prognosticates possession of influence, elevation to power, and possibly a position of dignity in the government. However, according to some authors, when one dreams of wearing the horns of an ox, or other furious animal it denotes anger, wrath, pride, temerity and oftentimes imprisonment.

To dream of seeing a man with horns upon his head signifies personal danger or loss of personal property.

32. CONCERNING THE BREAST AND BOSOM.

To dream of having the breast full and handsomely developed, is a sign of health and contentment.

To dream of having the breast, shaggy and covered with hair, signifies to a man gain and profit, to a woman, a sensible loss, or some material deprivation.

Should a man dream of having a breast soft, pliant, and developed as in the case of a woman, it denotes ease, luxuriance, and pusillanimity, and sometimes worriment of mind, caused through a child's illness.

Should a newly-married wife dream of her breast being

full and surcharged with milk, it is a sign that she will shortly arrive at the cares of maternity, and that her progeny will be healthy, bodily and mentally, and do well from the moment of birth. Should the dreamer be an aged female, it prognosticates increase of income, and should she be already rich, it denotes liberality toward some children enjoying her bounty. Were a maiden to have this dream it signifies her speedy marriage.

If a woman dreams that she has a diseased chest it is a forewarning of her approaching illness.

Should she dream that her breasts have dried up and become sterile and are no longer firm, it signifies that her children will suffer for a considerable length of time, or, should she be childless, that she herself will become poor, and in her hours of poverty will shed many tears of bitter affliction.

When a person dreams of having the chest fuller and more distended than is natural, it is a sign of long life and of richness proportionate to the extent of the fancied development.

If a woman dreams of being gifted with a number of breasts it shows a proneness for conjugal infidelity.

Should any one dream of receiving a sword wound in the breast at the hands of a friend, to an old man it denotes approach of bad news, to a young one, it is a promise of friendship and protection.

For a woman to dream of having her breasts filled with blood and her nipples discolored by blood stains, is a forewarning of sterility.

33. CONCERNING THE ARMS.

To dream that the arms have grown to be larger and more stalwart than they are naturally, announces to the dreamer great joy and profit, which will be brought about mainly through the medium of a brother or son. Should

such a dream occur to a woman, it betokens that her husband will become rich and influential.

To dream of having robust arms announces a safe deliverance, either from a sickroom or a prison-house.

To dream of having the arms or elbows covered with boils, ulcers, or other sores, signifies sadness, sorrow, misfortune in general affairs, failure in trade, and mental suffering.

Should any one dream of having the arm broken, or withered away, if he be a statesman, politician, or office-holder, it is a sign that he will incur public disgrace, be deserted by his friends, or be deprived of his official position. To a person in ordinary life this dream foretells the sudden sickness of a brother or son, or some other heavy affliction befalling them. As a general thing this dream forewarns calamity and misfortune to the nearest of the dreamer's kin, whereby he himself will suffer.

Should this dream occur to a woman, it forewarns a separation from her husband for some length of time.

The muscles of the arm relate to servants or dependents.

To dream of having the arm hairy, or shaggy, designates an increase in financial wealth or other property.

The right arm is attributed to the son, the father, the brother or a friend, and the left to a mother, a daughter, a sister, a female friend, or a faithful female servant.

To dream of having the arm cut, should it be the right, signifies misfortune to the son, father, brother, or male friend of the dreamer; should it be the left, it betokens disaster to the mother, daughter, sister, or female friend of the one dreaming.

To dream of having both arms cut, or injured, indicates imprisonment or sickness.

34. CONCERNING THE THIGHS.

The thighs are representative of relatives. To dream of having the two thighs broken or severely injured prognosticates the occurrence of most grievous sickness away from home, among strangers and beyond the reach of the attentive care of friendly relatives. However violent the disorder, the dreamer will, however, recover. Should a young girl have this dream it denotes that she will marry a stranger and dwell at a distance from her former friends, and particularly from her relatives. If the dreamer be a married woman, it signifies her approaching widowhood and the loss of a child.

To dream of having thighs well shaped and well proportioned, signifies a desire for traveling and skating, which if it be indulged in will be attended by great prosperity, and numerous and most happy journeys.

To dream of being wounded or injured in the thigh denotes that the dreamer will fail in accomplishing some undertaking, and that he will be vexed and harassed by some of his relatives.

35. CONCERNING THE HANDS.

The hands have been named by wise men the servants of reason, the instrument of instruments, the symbol of human faith, the mechanics of the brain.

Should one dream of having the hands more beautiful and stronger than they are naturally, it applies to some business matter, which will terminate happily, and thereby be the cause of honor and of profit. The same dream foretells that an employer will be honored and respected by his subordinates, who will serve him with fidelity and alacrity.

To dream of having the hand cut, or that it has become wasted or shriveled up or been burned, denotes that the dreamer will lose his most appreciated domestic, or that

he will be compelled to cease work and become poor. Should the dreamer be a woman, it is a sign that she will experience a number of vexations and great opposition to her wishes.

Should one dream that the hand and fingers have become smaller than ordinary, it makes known that some one among the dreamer's servants, or persons employed, will deceive him, or otherwise betray his service.

To dream of working with the right hand signifies honor for the dreamer or his family; should it be the left, it denotes misfortune. However, some writers attribute the arm and right hand to the father, son, brother, or male friend, to whom such a dream prognosticates increase in wealth, while, in the case of the left, it is a mother, sister, female friend, or faithful servant, some among whom will be the recipients of benefit or of worldly wealth.

To dream of having the hand or fingers cut off signifies loss of friends and servants, or of other dependents.

To dream of having six or seven fingers on a hand signifies friendship, new connections, happiness, inheritance, or benefits of some enduring nature.

To dream of having the hand covered with hair denotes sorrow, annoyance and imprisonment.

To dream of having fresh, white hands signifies friendship; in the case of poor people, it denotes idleness and want.

To dream of having the gout, or cramps in the hand, indicates to young people dread and fear of danger to their persons, while to old folks the same dream denotes languor and poverty.

To dream of handling fire without receiving pain or injury, denotes that the efforts of enemies, of calumniators and of those envious for the dreamer, will have an effect upon him, and that, on the contrary, he will

succeed, according to his aspirations, in accomplishing a triumph over obstacles.

To dream of being gifted with many hands signifies happiness, strength, riches and abundance. This dream is, however, disastrous to those charged with any crimes, as it shows that they will fall into the hands of justice, when they will be able to extricate themselves unpunished.

To dream of beating some one, of delivering a blow with the fist or with the hand, signifies peace and concord between man and wife. If the dreamer be not married, it foretells that he will receive and secure the affections of the lady he loves, and thereby triumph over his enemies.

If a woman dreams of beating her husband with her hands it indicates fear, although her husband may love her; but, should she dream of assaulting her lover, it signifies that she is not in security, and that her love is threatened by several accidents perilous to its continuance.

To dream of holding a sword in your hand, and with it striking unknown persons, indicates security, victory, and good success in business matters. Should it be a stick or club, it betokens domination and profit.

To dream of having golden rings on the fingers signifies dignity, honor, and felicity.

36. CONCERNING THE NAILS.

To dream of having nails longer than usual, foretells profit; but to have them short, denotes the reverse, loss, misfortune and contumely.

To dream of cutting the ends of the nails, or of the fingers designates loss, dishonor, and quarrels with friends or relatives.

To dream of having the nails torn from the fingers forewarns the dreamer that all sorts of miseries and af-

flictions menace him, and that he stands in danger of being wounded seriously.

37. CONCERNING THE KNEES.

The knees denote labor and the daily toil of mankind; for this reason, when one dreams that he has wounded himself in the knee, or has been wounded there by somebody else, the dreamer will be disquieted, or disconcerted in his vocation, in the exercise of his craft, or in the perfection of his labors by envious or badly-disposed individuals.

To dream of having the knees cut, injured, or contracted, so as to be unable to walk, indicates that the dreamer will be reduced to poverty through want of employment, and should be forwarned by the dream to contract personal and domestic expenses.

Should one in adversity dream that his knees have been afflicted and then cured, so as to be able to resume the power of walking, it demonstrates to the dreamer that his ill-fortune will leave him, and that he will eventually become both wealthy and contented.

38. CONCERNING THE LEGS.

To dream of having the legs in fine condition signifies joy and happiness to the dreamer; if he be on his travels, prosperity and pleasure; if he be in business, success and gain in all his enterprises.

To dream of having the legs swollen or disabled, signifies loss and damage from servants, or that some one of your best friends will be afflicted with illness.

To dream of having legs with a tendency to run away with the body, prognosticates success in all enterprises. Should the dreamer be a married woman, the same dream announces to her that she will be a thrifty and respected housewife, who will take great care of her husband and

of her children. But to an unmarried female this dream is inauspicious, as it betokens that her preferences will run away with her better judgment in business, or in love matters.

To dream of having wearied legs foretells illness which will interfere seriously with domestic or other labor.

39. CONCERNING THE FEET.

To dream of having three or four feet, indicates to the dreamer the risk of having his legs paralyzed through swellings or some accident. Nevertheless, this dream is a fortunate one for traders, especially those who deal in imported merchandise. It is likewise a good omen for mariners, while at sea.

To dream of having the feet burned is a bad sign.

To dream of having the feet cut off signifies trouble and loss.

To dream of seeing the feet of children, indicates to the dreamer a certainty of joy, of profit, of good health accompanied with great pleasure, and of consolation for past afflictions.

To dream of having feet afflicted with sores signifies alleviation in business difficulties.

To dream of having soiled or dirty feet, foretells tribulation.

Should one dream of being by a river, or a fountain, and of therein washing your feet, signifies to the dreamer humility and good fortune. But, sometimes this dream prognosticates catarrh and fluxions, or local ailments.

To dream of having light feet and to dance nimbly, signifies joy and friendship, as well as personal popularity.

Come trip it as you go,
On the light fantastic toe.

To dream of kissing the feet of another indicates repentance, contrition, humility and meekness.

To dream that some one scratches the bottom of one's feet, indicates the dreamer to be in danger of loss or damage through flattery, or through egotistical vanity.

Should one dream of having the foot bitten by a poisonous serpent, or other noxious reptile, it prognosticates to the dreamer to beware of envy, and should the bite be a very serious one, it foretells sadness, misfortune and loss of favor.

For one to dream of washing the feet with an extract of fine herbs, or of perfuming them with scented essences, signifies to the dreamer a season of joy, during which he or she will be greatly honored and waited upon with much attention.

Should one dream of having the leg or foot crushed, broken, or otherwise injured, it signifies that his servant will sustain some loss or damage. It, moreover, predicts a delay as to an intended journey, or the interposition of obstacles in the advancement of a long-cherished and ambitious scheme.

To dream of being crippled in the legs, denotes infamy and dishonor. If the dreamer be in prison, this dream predicts punishment for his transgressions; should he be a rich man, it forewarns of an approaching loss of property through fire.

To dream of walking on one's knees, through default of having feet, announces poverty and the desertion of friends.

To dream of having an artificial leg signifies a change in condition from good to bad, or from bad to good.

40. CONCERNING THE FLESH IN GENERAL.

To dream that the flesh has augmented upon all the limbs is an omen foretelling accumulation of wealth in

accordance with the quantity of flesh gained. Should the dreamer imagine his flesh to grow in quantity and quality from time to time, it announces that he will gradually become extremely wealthy and take delight in splendid dresses. If, on the other hand, one should dream of becoming thin and emaciated, if a rich man, the dreamer will become a poor one, or, at least, he will conceal his wealth and make himself pass for a poverty-stricken individual. But if he be already poor, he will suffer penury and misery. If the dreamer be a woman, she will be hated by her relatives and all allied to her through blood or marriage.

To dream of the flesh becoming shriveled or black, foretells that the dreamer will betray those with whom he has business, by falsehoods and false devices. If it be a woman has this dream it announces infidelity to her husband.

To dream of the flesh changing to a yellow or pale color, forewarns the coming of a long fever.

For him dreaming of being covered with pimples, blotches, boils, or ulcers, it is a sign of acquiring wealth in proportion to the extent of the imaginary affliction.

To dream of having an eruption on the skin, and the flesh afflicted with an itching, announces accession of gold and silver to him who has in this wise dreamed.

To dream of turning cannibal and eating human flesh, is a sign that the dreamer will enrich himself through usury, scandal or other moral injury to another.

41. CONCERNING GARMENTS AND APPAREL.

To dream of putting on a new coat, new hat, or new boots, which give satisfaction and are a good fit, indicates the advent of joy, profit, and business success.

Should a young girl dream of putting on a matronly hat, or any headdress in advance of her years it prognos-

ticates to her disappointment and annoyance. If a shop or working girl, or one of the middle classes dreams that her head has been dressed in the height of fashion, or that she wears the hat of a lady in high society, it announces to her an elevation through marriage. To a married woman laboring for her living, to have a similar dream, it announces benefit to her husband or his advancement to some position as master, governor, superintendent, porter or some such place of trust.

To dream of being shabbily dressed signifies, for either man or woman, vexation and sadness.

For a lady to dream of appearing in a bridal costume foretells illness or melancholy.

For a man to dream of having his head dressed, or his hair arranged by a handsome female, denotes that he will shortly entertain an affection for one of the sex, but, should the female be old or ugly, it announces that he will be visited by some circumstance causing great displeasure.

To dream of wearing gloves signifies honor.

To dream of appearing in public with garments soiled or covered with mud, or in patched and well-worn clothes, indicates that the dreamer will be guilty of some offense against decency, for which he will be blamed and held up to the contempt of society.

To dream of appearing in magnificent apparel promises happiness, enjoyment and honor.

To dream of wearing a golden crown upon the head announces the confidence and friendship of some man high in office, and that you will be honored and feared by a multitude of persons. To a female this dream indicates the acquisition of many admirers, from whose hands she will receive numerous and valuable presents.

To dream of being ornamented with flowers and bou-

quets signifies amusement and contentment of short duration.

To dream of putting on handsome boots, or having stylish shoes, signifies honor and profit, especially to servants. The contrary signifies damage, loss, contempt, and dishonor.

To dream of walking through the mud or through a thorny pathway, whereby the clothing is soiled or torn, is indicative of an attack of sickness.

To dream of being clad in scarlet denotes dignity, an honorable occupation, and influence over others.

To dream of wearing a bad hat, dirty and rumpled up, signifies vexation, annoyance and losses.

42. CONCERNING THE EXTERNAL AFFLICTIONS.

If any one dream that his body is afflicted with swellings, sores, boils, or pimples, it signifies that he will become rich through revenues of his lands, or from interest upon loans.

To dream that one's flesh is bloated or puffed up by ulcers or other like afflictions, it should be interpreted according to the parties imagining themselves afflicted, with regard to the augmentation of riches as represented by the parts afflicted. Inasmuch as the head represents the master, the neck the dreamer, the teeth, or at least the jaws, gums and cheeks relatives, friends, or connections; the shoulders, mistresses; the arms, brothers and the more affectionate relatives; the ribs, females; the hands, servants who are the dependent power of a family; the legs the life of the dreamer, or his chief domestic.

To dream of having become a leper, or covered with sores in every part of the body, designates the acquisition of wealth through infamous means. Should it be a female who is visited by this dream, it announces that she will be sought after by some man of high position, or at

least by some one who will deal liberally with her and bestow upon her good possessions. Several writers of reputation deem the proper interpretation of this dream to be, in the case of a man, that the dreamer will be mocked at and held in contempt on account of a woman, but that he will not receive permanent injury.

To dream of receiving a wound or external blemish at the hands of an acquaintance, indicates pleasurable enjoyment; but if received from a stranger it signifies reconciliation with enemies, much to your advantage.

To dream of having been cured of a wound, bravely received, denotes the receipt of public esteem, and a glorification of your courage by all who know you.

Should one dream of having the plague, it warns him that riches or wealth, by him concealed from general knowledge, will be discovered, and that he will probably be deprived of them, either through theft or stratagem.

43. CONCERNING DRUNKARDS.

To dream of being inebriated denotes augmentation in wealth and recovery of health; however, when the dreamer imagines he becomes intoxicated without employment of drinks or of wine, it is a bad prognostication, attended with dread of being pursued for the commission of some evil action.

Should one dream of becoming intoxicated upon sherry wine, muscat, or any other sweet and agreeable beverage, it is a sign that you enjoy the affection of some powerful personage, who will conduct you to wealth and happiness.

To dream of becoming inebriated upon pure water, signifies that the dreamer falsely boasts of being rich, or that he relies wholly on the power and influence of others.

To dream of having been drunk and afterwards throwing up that which has been drank, forewarns the dreamer

that he runs the risk of being stripped of his wealth on account of being compelled to render a settlement as to that which he has previously acquired. To a gambler, this dream foretells that he will lose at play all his former winnings.

Should one dream of having, while in a state of inebriety, violent spasms or pains in the region of the heart, it indicates that his servants or others in his employ will rob him or waste away his substance without his being aware of it.

44. CONCERNING GAMES AND PASTIMES.

When any one dreams of playing chess with one of his acquaintances, it is a sign that he will have a quarrel with some one he knows, and if in his dream he imagines that he bears off the victory, he will be triumphant over his enemy. But, should he dream to have been defeated or come second best from out of combat, he will be worsted in his personal antagonism. Should the dreamer, in his slumber, imagine that he has captured many pieces during continuance of the game, the same denotes the number of advantages he will gain during his controversy.

Should a politician dream that he has lost, or broken his chess board, or that it has been taken from him by strength or stratagem, it forewarns him that his followers will disappear, either through desertion to an opposing party, or through sickness, discontent or other cause.

To dream of playing at cards or at dice, signifies deceit or underhandedness, whereby the dreamer is in danger of being bereft of property through the machinations or misrepresentations of designing men.

To dream of playing at tennis or golf indicates labor and toil, and difficulty in acquiring wealth through quarrels and calumnies.

To dream of winning at dice is a sign of an approach-

ing inheritance through the death of some relative, generally from a source unexpected by him. The higher the points thrown the larger will be the legacy.

45. CONCERNING SINGING, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND COMEDY.

To dream of having seen the performance of a comedy, farces, or recreations, signifies a happy course in business.

To dream of being present at a pantomimic performance, indicates that those speaking evil of us, or interfering with our plans will be disconcerted and forced to silence.

To dream of seeing a melodrama performed signifies that malicious and intriguing persons will endeavor to destroy the contentment or prospects of the dreamer, but that some honest, upright, and benevolent person will interpose and save him from the danger impending over him.

To dream of witnessing a tragedy at the theatre, denotes labor, loss of friends or property, which will cause the dreamer a great amount of sadness and of affliction.

To dream of hearing bells ring, signifies alarms, troubles, riot, commotions, insurrections, and civil warfare.

To dream that you are playing, or hearing any other person play the violin, flute, or other musical instrument, signifies good news, harmony and a good understanding between man and wife, mistress and lover, master and servants, and between the employer and his subordinates.

To dream of touching the keys or of hearing any other one perform upon the spinnet, the harpsichord, piano, or organ, forewarns the death of a relative, or a funeral.

To dream of playing upon the chimes indicates discord, controversy and disunion among servants.

To dream of singing denotes mishaps and afflictions,

and foretells that the dreamer will give vent to tears. To dream of singing in public, or of playing upon some instruments at a concert, signifies consolation in adversity and the recovery of health, should the dreamer be ill.

To dream of playing yourself, or hearing some other person play upon some wind instrument, such as a flageolet, cornet, piston, bagpipe, trumpet, bassoon, posthorn, and others, signifies wrangles, and disastrous litigation in consequence.

To dream of hearing the birds sing signifies love and happiness.

To dream of hearing hens cackle or geese hiss indicates a certainty of profit and of security in business matters.

To dream of seeing the dancing of a *corps de ballet,* or that you are present at a ball, prognosticates joy, happiness, innocent recreation and a fortunate state of affairs.

To dream of dancing or of singing at a wedding, signifies an attack of sickness.

46. CONCERNING RUNNING.

To dream of seeing people running, one after another, signifies quarreling and disorder; should the runners be little children, that indicates indulgence in sports and pastimes, or joy and pleasure; but should the children be armed with sticks or stones, or with anything conveying an idea of an offensive or defensive weapon, it is a sign of war, internal commotions, or dissensions.

To dream of seeing a deer or a hare running signifies the acquisition of wealth through shrewdness, or through exercise of presence of mind.

To dream of seeing a horse run indicates contentment and the gratification of wishes and desires.

To dream of seeing an ass run signifies contrarities. When a sick person dreams of running himself it is a bad sign.

When a female dreams of running or racing with any one, it signifies that she will experience loss or damage. Should any one dream personally of running, it is a good omen, particularly if the dreamer imagines that he is actuated through fear to run or fly from some other person, for that signifies security. When the dreamer conceives that he is running after or pursuing an enemy, it denotes victory over rivals and profit in trade.

47. CONCERNING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Should one dream of being condemned to be hung by decree of justice in accordance with the judgment of a court, and of having undergone the full penalty of the law, it announces to the dreamer that he will attain honor or dignities proportionately to the height of the gallows or of the tree beneath which he has expiated the sentence. Should the person thus dreaming be an invalid, or afflicted in any personal manner, it prognosticates that he will be delivered from malady and afflictions, and eventually enjoy bodily health and mental contentment.

Should a person dream that he acted the part of judge, and condemned another to be hanged, it foretells a serious quarrel with the party upon whom he dreams to have passed sentence, but in a very short time after, a reconciliation will be effected, which will ultimately lead to an estimable and durable friendship.

According to the interpretation of the Magi and the soothsayers of Persia and Egypt, he who dreams of having been hanged, broken on the wheel, scourged or branded in consequence of some imaginary crime, and by order of some tribunal of justice, will become rich, honored, and respected for some length of time. But should he imagine himself to have been burned alive, and that the flames have left no vestige of his body, it is a serious

warning to change his habits of life; otherwise he will incur popular obloquy and dishonor.

To dream of having been hanged and rescued from the gibbet before strangulation, denotes to the dreamer a certain fall from honor, dignity, and social position.

Should a man of ambitious views dream of having devoured the flesh of a criminal who has undergone capital punishment, it signifies that he will become enriched through patronage of some wealthy or influential man, but he will attain this consummation only through clandestine and illegitimate means, and it will be designed to reward the sacrifice of his probity and honor.

To dream of seeing another person hanged or executed in the presence of a mob foretells the dreamer that he will be found in the society of sharpers and thieves. To a woman, however, this dream announces her presence at a wedding festival, and the marriage of an intimate friend.

[See also Section 15.]

48. CONCERNING FUNERAL CEREMONIES, DEATH AND THE GRAVE.

To dream of being dead signifies that the dreamer will become the servant, follower, or companion of some man in high office, that he will become wealthy and live to a ripe old age, although exciting the envy of many who knew him in his former circumstances.

To dream of seeing some one who is dead, and who bears to us some message as to what we should do in the conduct of terrestrial affairs, denotes divine protection and a blessing upon our undertakings, otherwise a celestial messenger would not have been sent in a vision to direct our footsteps on earth that we may prosper here and earn happiness and glory beyond the grave.

To dream of seeing a dead man, who, however, utters

not a word, signifies that the dreamer will have the same passions, virtues or vices the deceased had in his lifetime, that is, provided he was acquainted with him.

Should one dream of seeing an apparition who will tear or spoil his clothes, rob him of his money or nourishment, it is an indication to the dreamer that he will shortly learn of the death of a near relative or dear friend.

To dream of seeing one dead, yet apparently in excellent health, signifies annoyances, vexations, and the loss of a lawsuit. To a widow, however, this dream announces that she will shortly enter into matrimony. To a maiden this is a most dangerous dream, as it warns her that her lover seeks only to betray her chastity, a feat he will accomplish if his protestations be listened to.

To witness in a dream the death of one who is already dead, is an announcement of the approaching demise of the dreamer's nearest relative or most intimate friend.

To dream of making a grave, or putting up a funeral monument, signifies betrothal, marriage, the birth of children, or other change in domestic position.

To dream of seeing a tombstone crumble to ruins, or a place of sepulchre desecrated, foretells to the dreamer sickness, or loss, by death, of some member of his family.

For a woman, widow or maiden to dream that she is dead, prognosticates marriage with a person of a rank in society above her. To a married woman this dream announces pregnancy and the birth of a child.

To dream of being dead and buried foretells that the dreamer will acquire wealth proportionately to the amount of earth he imagines to have been heaped upon him.

To dream of being buried alive forewarns the dreamer of a danger of incurring misfortune for some time to come.

To dream of seeing a funeral pass into a church denotes that the dreamer will be invited to some ball or

party given in a public place. Should it take place in the open fields, this dream signifies that the festival will be given in some large city mansion, and those who appeared to be mourners at the funeral will be the most conspicuous among the guests on the festive occasion.

Should any one dream of having embraced a dead woman, it is a sign that he will meet with the acquaintance and secure the affections of some accomplished lady moving in a sphere of society superior to his own. But for an unmarried woman to dream of receiving the caresses of a dead man denotes that her intended marriage, should she be engaged, will be broken off, and, if she marries at all, it will be to her serious disadvantage.

To dream of being present at the funeral of a relative, or of a friend of a distinguished character is a good omen, as it announces to the dreamer the acquisition or augmentation of property, either through inheritance from a relative or through a wealthy marriage.

49. CONCERNING CELESTIAL AND RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

To dream of being in church and engaged in devotions signifies joy and consolation. To dream of partaking of the sacrament or of offering up vows, signifies filial or other honorable love, which will bring comfort in return.

To dream of seeing an angel, such as are described in the Scriptures, who appears to be extending his arms to receive and embrace you, denotes mental gratification and a knowledge of being intent upon good works. Such a dream likewise promises mercy and forgiveness for previous transgression, and bestows a benediction upon your temporal affairs. To dream of seeing a cherub denotes consolation, accompanied by admonition to banish frivolous thoughts from the brain. It likewise signifies good news from a distance and an increase in honor and dignity.

To dream that during church service you engaged in desultory conversation, or had your mind occupied by unworthy or worldly thoughts, denotes a timorous conscience, and foretells annoyances and weariness of mind.

To dream of seeing a white pigeon fly through the air prognosticates a happy termination of projects, provided that they be not to the prejudice of your neighbors or against the laws of morality, inasmuch as this white pigeon is the emblem by which is represented the Holy Spirit in the sacred writings. It likewise signifies peace and good-will, with honesty in purpose to keep covenants.

To dream of seeing an angel hovering over yourself or your house, signifies blessings, benedictions, good tidings, consolation, and approbation of your present conduct.

To dream of holding conversation with a spirit of a celestial origin, such as the saints, archangels and other members of the heavenly hierarchy, signifies to an invalid the promise of restoration of health, and to those bodily and mentally sound, all manner of happiness, of prosperity, and of joy.

To dream of holding discourse with the Virgin Mary, should the dreamer be in difficulties, signifies joy and consolation; to other persons, incitement to perform acts of charity, of benevolence, and of self-deprivation.

50. CONCERNING THE SUN.

To dream of seeing the sun arise from the ocean, or to ascend above the level of our horizon, signifies good news and prosperity in the accomplishment of our plans.

To dream of seeing the sun set, signifies the reverse, although several eminent writers have maintained that to see the sun descend beneath the horizon denotes happiness to those engaged in nocturnal pursuits.

When a married woman dreams of beholding sunrise, it prognosticates the birth of a male child; should she

dream of sunset, her progeny will be of the opposite gender.

To dream of beholding the sun at its zenith signifies expedition in business matters and revelation of hidden secrets. To those who are suffering in illness, especially those afflicted with disease of the eyes, such a dream announces recovery and cure; to prisoners it promises liberty, and to bankrupts fresh credits.

To dream of seeing the sun descend upon the roof of the dreamer's house, warns of anticipated danger from fire.

To dream of seeing a sunbeam penetrate as far as your bed on which you are sleeping, signifies sickness from fevers; but to dream of having your chamber entirely illuminated by the sun's rays signifies gain, profit, felicity and honor. A similar dream in the case of a married woman, announces the birth of a son, who will grow to manhood and reflect great honor and credit upon his parents, and become the glory of his entire family.

To dream of seeing the sun eclipsed or wholly disappear, is a very bad sign, except to those who entertain dread of being apprehended for the commission of some fault, or to those who fear their secrets will be exposed; in every other instance, as a general thing, it is an inauspicious omen.

To dream of having one's head encircled by a halo, or the rays of the sun, signifies to a criminal, mercy and a pardon; to those in liberty, it donates reputation, honor, and glory among companions and associates.

To dream of seeing the sun obscured, of a red color, or of copper-tinged hue, signifies the imposition of obstacles to our plans, sickness among children, danger to the dreamer's person and particularly as to loss of eyesight. Still, this dream is a good omen for those forced to conceal themselves, either to hide knowledge of some

transgressions or through fear of falling into the meshes of enemies.

To dream of entering a house strongly illuminated by sunshine, signifies the acquisition of property.

51. CONCERNING MOON AND STARS.

Should any one dream of seeing the moon shine brightly, it signifies that his wife loves him ardently, and will do everything to conduce to his happiness; it likewise denotes the acquisition of silver, for as the sun represents gold, in like manner the moon represents silver. Moreover, as gold is the heart of the world, silver is assumed to be its brain.

To dream of beholding an eclipse of the moon, or that luminary semi-obscured, signifies illness of a wife, a mother, a sister, or a daughter. It likewise forewarns loss of silver in money or plate, danger in traveling, particularly if the journey be made upon the water, as well as threatened disease of the brain or the eyes.

To dream of seeing the full moon is a good sign for ladies of fashion, who will be held in good esteem by all who become acquainted with them. But this dream is an evil omen to all concealing themselves from public view, such as thieves, assassins, and other felons, as they will be certainly discovered. The same dream announces peril to invalids and navigators.

To dream of seeing the canopy of heaven serene, and the stars glistening bright and clear, signifies prosperity and profit in one's travels, good news and gain in every undertaking entered upon. If, on the contrary, the stars appear fitful and twinkling, it denotes a constant succession of disappointments and of losses.

To dream of beholding stars fall across the roof of your house, denotes sickness, or that the house will be deserted, or perchance accidentally destroyed by fire.

To dream of seeing a star glisten from within a house, betokens great danger to those inhabiting it.

52. CONCERNING INFERNAL MATTERS.

Should any one dream of seeing devils, it is a very bad sign, importing the receipt of bad news.

To dream of beholding the lower regions, such as have been described to us, and to imagine hearing the condemned souls groan in torment and gnash their teeth in dire agony, is warning from Heaven sent to the dreamer so that he reform his ways and turn his attention toward invoking and obtaining forgiveness.

To dream of being in conversation with the devil is a sign of deceit, temptation, and treason, which may be followed by the dreamer's total ruin.

To dream of being carried off by the devil is a still more disastrous omen; nevertheless, there is no dream which will give the dreamer greater pleasure, for, upon awakening, he will be overjoyed to find himself out of an evil situation which should cause him intense fright.

To dream of seeing the devil, as depicted by our painters and poets in this manner, black and hideous, having horns on his head, claws and long tail, signifies mental torture, bodily suffering and repentance.

To dream of descending into the lower regions and emerging thence again signifies loss to the rich and powerful; but it is a good sign to the poor and helpless.

To dream of being possesed by an evil spirit, or transformed into a demon, indicates that the dreamer will be received into the confidence of a powerful man and will live subsequently to a good age.

To dream of having seen the devil and to have been tortured by him, or otherwise put to a terrible fright, forewarns the dreamer that he runs the risk of being repri-

manded by his employer or superior, or of being arrested and brought up before some magistrate.

If, on the other hand, one dreams of battling with the devil, of striking him, or of being possessed of some evil spirit whom the dreamer imagines he expels, it is a sign that the dreamer will surmount his enemies and conquer them to his great honor and glory.

53. CONCERNING MISCELLANEOUS DREAMS.

There oftentimes occur dreams of a promiscuous character, which cannot be interpreted, unless sub-divided and considered in their relative details. Thus, to dream of meeting with a blind man is, in itself, a very unlucky omen; still, should he be accompanied by a dog or a well-dressed maiden, it loses its signification, and may be set down as a favorable sign, should the dreamer be at the moment in sorrow or affliction.

To dream of needles is a sign of quarrels in the family; but should the dreamer imagine to break a needle while making a garment, it signifies that the owner will live to wear it out.

To dream of breaking a looking-glass prognosticates death in the home circle, most commonly of the master of the house.

To dream of finding a four-leaved trefoil, or shamrock, signifies a speedy change of circumstances for the better, but to find a five-leaved one foretells certain misfortune.

To dream of receiving the present of a knife or scissors is a very bad omen, if given by a friend or lover, as it betokens an intention to sever friendship or love. To dream of receiving either from an enemy, on the other hand, foretells the end of some vexatious quarrel, originating in calumny and designed to sever domestic connections.

For an unmarried person to dream of wearing a wed-

ding ring is significant of her own disappointment in marriage; yet should she imagine one to be worn upon the finger of a particular friend, it foretells that this friend will become a wife within a twelvemonth. Should the friend, however, be already married, the dream forebodes the death of her husband within the space of a year.

To dream of gathering white roses is a most inauspicious omen to young wives, as it predicts disappointment as to maternity, while, should they be red ones, it will bring to the mansion joy, pleasure, and prosperity.

To dream of hearing, near the door, a dog baying at the moon, signifies certain death of a near relative, while to dream of a dog fawning upon you or licking your hand, assures you of the friendship and esteem of a trustworthy person.

To dream of watching in the dead hours of the night signifies, to the rich, important business; while, to the poor, it announces mental agitation through loss of work.

To dream of an inverted column, signifies evil luck at gaming or anything founded upon chance, to the merchant and trader, who will lose heavily and impair his credit, while to the mechanic it is an omen of his rise in the world, a happy marriage and a ripe old age.

For a woman to dream of riding in a public carriage in company with a number of men, signifies exposure to scandal and annoyances, while to ride in a private coach promises enjoyment at a festival, banquet, or ball. Should the dreamer be a man, and his companions females, this dream indicates his presence at some law court, but should they be males, he will play a prominent part at some wedding, christening, or other religious service.

To dream of having money hidden signifies discretion as to family secrets, which if exposed would cause anger.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DREAMS.

BEING A TRUTHFUL EXPLANATION OF DREAMS, VISIONS, OMENS, AND FOREWARNINGS, PLACED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, AND INTERPRETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TEACHINGS OF THE WISEST AUTHORITIES, TOGETHER WITH DESIGNATION OF NUMBERS FORTUNATE FOR HUMAN HAPPINESS, BEARING RELATION TO DREAMS AND VISIONS BENEATH EVERY POSSIBLE ASPECT.

The application of the numbers, founded upon interpretation of dreams, to the determination of lotteries and of games of chance, was a startling discovery toward the close of the eighteenth century, when the famous Cagliostro astonished the spectators at the various drawings at Paris and Venice, through writing down in advance the winning numbers in the lottery before they were drawn. Although in the State of New York and in other parts of the American Union, and also in Great Britain, the lottery has been suppressed by law, still it exists in other sections, the drawing which is taken as a guide for other combinations in almost every part of the land. Hence the importance of ascertaining the exact figures destined to draw prizes, has by no means diminished; on the contrary, as there are innumerable quacks and mountebanks preying upon popular credulity through pretending to divine lucky numbers, it becomes absolutely necessary for those venturing upon a turn in the wheel of fortune to learn for themselves, by a well-contrived system, the numbers to win.

In the following pages I have appended to the explanation of every dream, in each of its various phases, the

numbers bearing relation to it, according to the experience of the wisest interpreters, so that with a very little care and the exercise of a common judgment, the reader can shortly learn to become master of his financial destiny, should he think proper to tempt the smiles of what is ordinarily considered a fickle fortune:

A.

ABANDON (to). One's estate in life; loss through bad faith. 33, 75. One's household; gain, profit. 3, 27.

ABANDONED by one's superiors; idlenesss. 1, 12, 64.

ABBEY. A threatened lawsuit. 7, 4, 11.

ABBOT. To dream of seeing an abbot, monk, hermit or nun, signifies treason on the part of a false friend. 31, 90. Of being one; calmness in passion and infirmities. 32, 64. Of bad behavior under this character; sincere piety. 34, 63.

ABDOMEN. Emaciated and disordered; getting rid of some awkward business. 19, 21. Larger than usual; increase in wealth and fortune proportionately to its augmentation. 2, 4. Swollen but empty and full of wind; misery, misfortunes concealed in secret. 22, 33. A hungered; industry, zeal and wealth proportionate to need. 11, 12, 13. An aching stomach; domestic trials; bitter pains. 4, 87.

ABYSS. To fall into one; serious danger and immense hardships for the dreamer, who should particularly avoid any risk from traveling by sea. 14, 90.

ACADEMY of learned men; sorrow and grief. 56, 53. Of sports and pastimes; deceitful allurements, pernicious attractions. 28, 65.

ACCLAMATION. Forewarning of evil. 17, 82.

ACCOST. To be accosted by a superior in rank or a great lord; honor and profit. 10, 27, 60.

ACCOUCHEUR. A harbinger of good news. 17, 90, 3.

ACCUSE. To accuse a person of any crime; torment and inquietude. 7, 25, 32. To be accused by a man; success, good results. 9, 13. By a woman, bad news. 1, 29, 89.

ACQUAINTANCE. To quarrel with one, signifies annoyance, vexation and distraction. 42, 6.

ACQUITTANCE. Relief from perils and vows. 17, 81.

ACTOR OR ACTRESS. Improved health and fortune. 46.

ADAM and EVE. Recognition of a child, or the adoption or finding of one. 15, 42, 49.

ADOPTION (of a child). Trouble and contrarities. 6, 40.

ADORATION (worship and prayer). Joy and contentment. 10, 17, 36.

ADULTERY. Great scandal, coming quarrels. 77, 99.

ADVERSARY. Vexation of spirit. 5, 36, 81.

AGONY. Loss of inheritance. 49, 67.

AGUE. An inclination for indulgence in strong drinks, debauchery, lust and licentiousness. 39, 6, 1.

ALMANAC. Necessity for a better regulated course of life. To a female, a warning against inconstancy. 6, 65.

ALMOND. To eat almonds signifies privation, followed by a deal of good fortune. 29, 37. To see an almond signifies elevation in your profession. 11, 44.

ALTAR. To erect one; grief, a near relation to enter the religious state. 37, 65. To see one overthrown; sorrow, melancholy, misfortune. 70, 76, 84.

ALTERATION. Burning thirst, a great longing for carnal pleasures. 89, 23, 40.

ANCESTORS. Neglect of religious duties. 72, 12, 19.

ANCHOR. Assurance in your hopes. 13, 85.

ANGEL. To see one; revelation, warning to repent, to lead a good life, increase of dignities and honor. 3, 33,

90. To see an angel flying over you or your house; consolation, joy, and happy tidings. 47, 74.

ANGER. Powerful enemies, subtle foes. 10, 93.

ANIMAL. To feed one; increase in fortune. 4, 22, 88. To speak to one; evil and suffering. 6, 12, 18.

ANVIL. Labor security. 3, 33, 51.

APARTMENT. Sadness, sorrow. 26, 81.

APOTHECARY. Signifies an ill-intentioned man. 1, 84.

APPEASE. To appease the ills of a suffering person, signifies violence, approaching wrath. 47, 74.

APPETITE. To have a strong one; withdrawal of relations or friends. 23, 33, 55.

APPLE. Of eating them, wrath and disdain. 13, 65, 87. To see an apple tree and eat the fruit; joy, pleasure, diversion, particularly to females, should the apples be sweet, but if bitter or sour, sedition, quarrels, disdain, anger and fighting. 2, 27, 67.

APRICOT. To see or eat them; pleasure, contentment. 60. Out of season; bad luck. 53, 67. Dry; sorrow. 21, 36. Rotten; disappointment. 76, 12.

APRON. Servitude. 1, 17.

AQUEDUCT. Receipt of paternal fortune. 6, 15, 72.

ARBOR. Of verdure; sorrow, vexation. 19, 21, 62.

ARM. To have one cut; announcement of the speedy death of a relative or dear friend; a male, if the right arm is injured, female, if the left. 18, 73, 85. The two arms cut, imprisonment or sickness. 81, 58, 37. The arm broken, or emaciated, for a private person, sickness, distress, family affliction; for a man in office, it denotes public distress, such as defeat of an army, famine, epidemical illness; for a married woman, separation, divorce, widowhood. 81, 89, 90. Arms dirty; distress. 10, 60, 80. Arms inflated or swollen; riches for brothers or very affectionate relatives. 12, 16, 19. Arms stout and robust; happiness, cure, deliverance. 8, 21, 51. Unfet-

tered and well developed, favors to be received. 26, 28, 30. Larger and more robust than customary; joy, profit, unexpected wealth from a son or brother. 9, 19, 29. If the dreamer be a woman; increase in the fortune and influence of her husband. 69, 89, 90. Arms covered with hair; acquisition of fresh wealth. 90. Arms covered with sores or ulcers; sorrow, sadness, loss of time and of money. 5, 75.

Arms (weapons). To dream of a keen-edged sword, signifies a disastrous quarrel. 1, 29, 40. To receive a sword; honor and reputation. 25, 35, 64. To see an armed man, or body of soldiers; fatigue and nervousness. 3, 12. To exercise with weapons; flattering hopes not likely to be realized. 48.

Armchair. An eminent position. 4, 76.

Arrows. To possess them; discontent, approaching disgust. 38, 83.

Arsenic. Certainty of sudden sickness. 12, 21, 45.

Asparagus. Growing; success in business. 68, 86. To eat them; confidence inspired by circumstances as yet unknown. 21, 34.

Assassin. Relief from unpleasant circumstances, liberty if in prison; joy, gratification. 39, 93, 10.

Ass. A person, incompetent or ignorant, or a zealous and faithful servant, according to the surroundings of the dream, or things relating to it. 32, 61. Seated on one; toil and labor. 28, 43. To see one run; approaching misfortune. 26, 46. To hear one bray, fatigue, damage. 34, 62.

Audience. With a public functionary or man in office; grief. 27, 39. With a king, president or prince; honor and profit. 67, 89.

Authority. To dream of being invested with authority is a very good sign. 21, 12.

B.

BABBOON. A malicious enemy with some power to injure, who will, however, fail to do permanent harm. 71, 89.

BACCHUS and BACCHANALIANS. A bad year for those dealing in wines or growing grapes. 9, 51, 90.

BACK. To see your own; misfortune and a miserable old age. 28, 64. That the back is broken, injured, or covered with sores, denotes triumph of enemies, of the envious and universal contempt. 30, 90.

BACKBONE. Felicity and contentment to the dreamer, with the promise of children who will adore their parents. 30, 60, 90.

BACON. To eat it; triumph over enemies. 32. To cut it; news of a death. 73.

BAGPIPES. To play on them; contention, troubles, family disputes and loss of lawsuits. 12, 67, 85.

BALANCE. An appeal to justice. 16, 53, 81.

BALL. To dream of being there; joy, pleasure, recreation and success. 3, 40, 62. To be in a theatre and see a ballet perform, indicates the same thing. A cannon ball; profound distress and inquietude. 6, 68.

BALL (a game). To play at it; favorable fortune. 8, 34. To see the ball roll from you; a delay in good luck. 2, 29.

BALLOON. An exaltation of short duration. 25, 82, 90.

BANDY-LEGGED. To see some one walk thus; a derangement in business matters. 2, 31.

BANKRUPTCY. Prosperity in future enterprises. 35, 51, 54.

BANNER. To see one floating in the breeze; danger and well founded fears. 46, 47. To support it; honor. 88. To unfurl it to the wind; recompense. 38, 83.

BANQUET. To be at one; joy of short duration. 61, 9.

Barbarian. To act as one; committing a barbarous action; sorrow and sincere repentance. 7, 33, 75.

Barber. To dream of being shaved by a barber, designates loss of health, wealth, and happiness, a fatal sickness or death by some distressing accident. 26, 36.

Bare. To become suddenly bare of clothing, indicates to the dreamer a great and unexpected surprise. 55, 56.

Barn. Well filled with corn; advantageous marriage, gain of lawsuit, a legacy, lucrative trade, festivals and amusement. 72, 74. Empty; shame, disgrace, misery, and great annoyances. 28, 48.

Barrels and Hogsheads. Abundance, riches. 14, 26, 33.

Basin. Filled with water without being used; death in the family. 10, 17, 18.

Basket. Increase in the family. 5, 90.

Bats. To see a white one; half success. 7, 70. A black one; affliction. 17, 71. To see more than one; ruin. 31, 13.

Bath. To prepare one; news of a siege or battle. 8, 16, 89. To see one without a person in it; affliction. 10, 29, 61. To undress to bathe without entering the bath; discontent, but soon forgotten. To enter into a bath too warm or too cold; domestic troubles, proportioned to the degree of heat or cold. 15, 61, 86. To enjoy a bath of moderate warmth and of soft water; prosperity, pleasure, joy and health. 28, 56, 62. A sea-bath; honor with profit. 25, 59, 69. A shower-bath; headache. 72, 27.

Battle. Danger of persecution. 29.

Beans. To eat them; quarrel, dissension, sickness. 67, 58, 69.

Bear. To see one; a powerful, rich, audacious, and cruel enemy, but without skill. 10, 58. To be attacked by one; persecution from which the dreamer will be extricated when everything appears hopeless. 29, 55.

BEARD. To have one large and handsome; persuasion, argumentative power, complete success in all undertakings. 1, 15, 61.

BEASTS. To see them run; bitter sorrows. 1, 20. To be pursued by them; offense on the part of enemies. 2, 21. To hear them speak; sadness. 6, 62. To speak to them; approaching evil. 4, 20. To argue with them (above all, should they have four feet); suffering, infirmity. 29, 77, 88.

BEAT. To beat one's husband; fear of the wife and love of the husband. 9, 26, 52. To beat one's mistress or lover; danger of an immediate discovery, an amour trouble through an unforseen incident. 2, 59. To be beaten; an impenetrable mystery, trouble. 57, 90.

BED. To be alone in bed; peril. 46, 76. To see a well-made bed; security. 81. One in disorder; a secret to discover. 87, 90. To see the pillows burn without being consumed; good sign for the male children of the owner of the bed. 64, 67. To burn one's bed, or to see the bed burn; damage, sickness, or death to the dreamer's wife. 2, 12, 32. Should a woman have this dream, either she or her husband stands in danger. 10, 16.

BEES. For the villagers; gain and profit—troubles and inquietude for sick people. 34, 86. Should they deposit honey in any part of the house; eloquence, dignity, success, but damage to the enemies of the house. 3, 80. To take them; profit and gain. 15, 36. To kill them; loss and ruin. 5, 32.

BEEF. To dream of seeing roast beef; light of hope. 50. Of eating it; gain, security.

BEER. To dream of drinking it; labor without profit, loss of time. 10, 35.

BEGGAR. Family troubles. 48. When asking alms; benevolence, humanity. 50, 76.

Beheading. To dream of cutting off somebody's head; security in undertakings, vengeance upon enemies. 78. To behead an armed person, capable of defense; entry into the employment of some influential functionary, to whom the dreamer will prove of great service. 90. To cut the head off of a chicken; joy, unexpected pleasure. 60. To dream of being beheaded, should the dreamer be a prisoner, denotes liberty; if an invalid, restoration to health; if in affliction, consolation; if in debt, payment of his indebtedness; if elevated to dignities, continuation in advancement; and as a general thing this dream changes fears and cares into joy, and a merited confidence of superiors in their subordinates. 54, 57. To dream of being beheaded by an acquaintance, signifies participation in his pleasures, success, or dignities. 60. By a child, death, should the dreamer be ill; honor, should he be in good health. 68. Should the head be only half cut off, the effect of the dream will be in proportion. 23. To dream of being beheaded by assassins, predicts the loss of children, or relatives of the inheritance of husband or of wife. 82, 90. To be beheaded in accordance with a decree of a court of justice, deliverance from sorrow, and every species of disastrous business matters, except those connected with banking, finance, or commerce, and in these exceptions it will prove certain ruin to the dreamer. 1, 89.

Bell. To ring a hand bell; domestic dissension. 32, 40.

Betrothal. Small satisfaction. 36, 5.

Billiards. Some hazardous business, uncertain profits. 72, 75, 82.

Birds. To dream of seeing them fight; temptation. 66, 75. Of seeing them fly over you; loss. 42, 54. Of hearing them speak; good luck. 68, 81. To dream of changing into a bird; mutation of goods. 17. 43. To

dream of night birds, such as the owl, screech-owl, bats, is a bad augury for the success of undertakings contemplated on the previous day. 57, 73, 84. Of birds of prey, such as the hawk, falcon, etc., increase of fortune for the rich, surfeit of misery for the poor. 8, 80. To dream of capturing birds; pleasure and profit. 36, 63. Of killing them; misfortune. 7. Of firing upon and missing them; a bitter attack upon the dreamer by concealed enemies. 19, 28. Of seeing many birds assembled; tattling and lawsuits. 12, 50.

Birds' Nest. To find one; profit. 64. If without eggs; disappointment. 46.

Birth. To dream of giving birth to a fish, signifies that the dreamer will bring forth a child of feeble health, or one deaf, dumb or blind. 33. To dream of seeing a fish born to some one else; joy and good health. 38, 83. Of giving birth to a cat, rat, snake, lizard or other monster, is an omen of most evil import. 76, 87.

Biscuit. To make them; contentment. 34, 14. Of eating them; distracted thoughts. 41, 43. Of eating sea biscuits; profit and health. 2, 12, 28.

Bishop. To dream of a bishop; signifies meeting with some great and influential personage. 32, 61, 71.

Bite. To dream of being bitten; fear of injury to the feet. 7, 77. Of being bitten by a serpent or other venomous beast; jealousy. 6. Of feeling the bite; sadness. 63.

Blind. To dream of becoming blind; danger of treason or death to the dreamer or some near relative, child or friend. 16, 64. Of being born blind; a warning to see errors of the dreamer's ways, as it proves the existence of some personal failing. 12, 46. Of seeing a blind man; loss of money. 66, 21.

Blood. To dream of losing one's blood; headache, extreme lassitude, megrim. 1, 17. Of seeing flow that

of another; consternation. 9, 54. Of seeing blood in large quantities; riches, good fortune, exaltation. 9.

Blow. To dream of receiving a blow from a stranger; domination, profit, good news. 15, 19, 29. Of receiving a blow from an acquaintance; a small service to be rendered by that person. 51, 92.

Boar. To dream of a wild boar, signifies that the dreamer has a furious and pitiless enemy. 25, 28. Of giving chase to and capturing the animal; that this cruel enemy has been thwarted in his purposes. 52. Of killing the beast; complete victory over the enemy. 47.

Boat. To sail in one upon the water; if the weather and water be clear and still, jollity, prosperity, and good success in undertakings. 68, 76. The reverse is the case should a storm occur and the water be rough. 15, 52, 82. A boat in danger of shipwreck warns the dreamer of some great impending peril if he be not at the time detained as a prisoner, in which case the dream announces his speedy deliverance and safety. 62, 89.

Body. To dream of having a robust body; authority. 10, 30, 45. Of seeing one fall away; infirmities, mental uneasiness. 39, 41, 76. Of a man with two bodies; marriage with a rich and distinguished wife. 84, 48.

Bonnet. Of wearing an elegant bonnet, of a style and fashion above the dreamer's condition in life; danger of illness or loss of goods. 21, 38, 46. Of wearing a night cap; the moment to relinquish business. 2, 39, 81.

Book. To dream of composing a book; loss of time and money. 7, 47. Of hearing one read; idleness. 93, 74, 3.

Bosom. To dream of seeing the breasts of a woman replete with milk; an approaching marriage, if the woman be unmarried; if newly married, conception and a happy accouchement; if she be aged, wealth to come; if she be already rich, money and pleasure for her heirs. 8, 32.

Of seeing them withered and full of blood; loss of children, barrenness. 9, 35. Of seeing the bosom of a suffering woman; danger of death to the sufferer. 39. Of seeing the bosom wrinkled and discolored; death of a child, or if the woman has no children, poverty, sorrow, continual tears. 90. Of seeing a man with the breast of a woman; weakness, weariness and death of children. 44.

Bottle. To dream of a bottle; joy and singing. 14, 28, 64. Of a broken one; sadness. 57, 82.

Brain. To dream of having the brain sound and well balanced; wisdom and success in all enterprises. 3, 29. Of its being afflicted with humors; loss, a reputation for unskillfulness, dangers to encounter. 9, 22.

Brandy. Crapulous pleasures, bacchical orgies. 53, 85.

Bread. To dream of eating white bread; profit for the dreamer, should he be rich; loss and danger should he be poor. 50, 55. Black bread reverses both positions. 52. Of eating warm bread; accusation. 67.

Breeches. Security. 51.

Brethren or Sisters. To dream of them; profit and joy. 89. Of speaking to them; vexations. 8. Of seeing them dead; long life. 9, 17.

Bridge. To dream of passing over one; labor. 8. Of seeing one tottering or broken down; justifiable fright. 68. Of falling from one; derangement of the brain. 4, 6.

Boudoir. To dream of one on fire; a disaster to the lady of the house, or a quarrel among servants. 14, 22, 40.

Build. To dream of building a house; weariness, loss, sickness, death. 4, 26, 60. Of building a burial vault; marriage, wedding feast, birth of children. 5. Of building an altar or church; indolence. 37, 65.

Bull. To dream of a bull indicates some great personage from whom the dreamer will receive good or evil

according as the bull, his emblem, acted in the dream. 47, 56. Of seeing a mad bull; a struggle in which the dreamer will come out second best. 10, 81. Of finding the liver and lungs of a bull; succession to an inheritance. 1, 13.

Burden. To dream of bearing a burden signifies, to a rich man servitude, to a poor one profit. 33, 68.

Burglars. Security in business matters. 6, 8, 86.

Burial. Of a relative, friend or great man; happiness, wealth, inheritance, advantageous marriage. 16, 61. Of a stranger, or of an important person; scandal, unworthy reports, moral loss of character. 77.

Burn. To dream of one's bed burning or of seeing it on fire or consuming; damage, illness or death to the wife of the dreamer. 2, 12, 22. Should a woman have this dream it prophesies danger to her husband. 10, 16. To dream of being burned by a slow fire and to suffer pain; sign of envy, displeasure, of angry quarrels. 68, 69, 81.

Butcher and Butcher's Shop. Ruinous catastrophes. 1, 10, 23.

Butter. To dream of eating butter; a speedy and bitter quarrel among relatives. 31, 59. Of churning it; profound harmony in the family circle. 18, 64.

Butterflies. Inconstancy. 3, 63. To dream of chasing them; childishness. 4, 64.

C.

Cabbage. To dream of eating it; indicates sadness and sorrow. 18, 21.

Cabin. (in the woods). Painful labor, fatigue. 2, 18, 87.

Cabinet (chamber). To see it in flames; sickness for its occupant. 10.

CABLES, or cordage for ships. Coming news from debtors and correspondents. 13, 67, 75.

CAB or CABRIOLET. To ride in one; good fortune. 31, 67. To ride on the outside; scandal. 13, 67.

CAKE. To eat it; threatened illness, if it be sweet. 43, 13. If plain and wholesome; augmented pleasure. 81, 46.

CALF. To see one; inheritance of a small amount of money. 3, 62, 29. To see one with the cow; a legacy from your mother. 14.

CANARY BIRD. A long voyage. 7, 74.

CANDLE. To see one being lighted; birth. To exhibit a lighted candle; salary and contentment. 1, 11. To fabricate candles; joy and satisfaction. 9, 13. To see a candle burning brilliantly promises prosperity to an enterprising man; health to invalids; prompt marriage to those living in celibacy; honor and profit in business matters. 43, 63. To see a candle burning dimly or extinct; sadness, sickness, distress, delay in business. 61, 71. To see a candle lighted without difficulty, promises birth of superior children, who will prove an honor to their mother. 6, 10. If the dreamer be a woman, this dream is a sign of pregnancy and a fortunate delivery of a handsome child. 18.

CANNON. To hear one discharged; near approaching ruin, deception, failure in business, bankruptcy. 1, 10.

CANOPY. Hope of cure for a sick friend. 6, 88.

CARDS. To play at; deception of which the dreamer will be the dupe, loss of wealth by reason of a conspiracy of designing men. 9, 55.

CARNAGE. Loss of children or of fortune, damage. 8, 49.

CARPENTER, CARPENTER-WORK. Order, arrangement. To work at carpentering; for a rich man, depression in spirits; for a poor man, exultation and ambition. 51, 35.

CARPET. To dream of seeing the carpets or upholstery of a room destroyed by fire, betokens the death of the owner of the house. 47, 51. To buy a carpet; removal. 9, 16.

CARRY. To dream of carrying wood or fagots, if the dreamer is in difficulties; extrication from them through industry. 23, 32. If in prosperity; ruin. 65, 32.

CASCADE or WATERFALL. To see one; financial resources in abundance. 37, 46. To be showered by one; loss of property. 73, 64.

CASE (or box as for jewelry). Discovery of stolen goods. 8, 81.

CASTLE. To dream of one; a good sign. Of entering one; a flattering hope. 86. Of seeing one burned and consumed; damage, sickness or death to the proprietor. 3, 87.

CASKET. When containing anything; money. 9, 50. When empty; indebtedness and loss. 11, 6. (See coffin.)

CAT. A subtle thief, treason by a near relative. 13. To fight or kill one; capture or death of a thief. 7, 87. To eat the flesh of one; to make a thief disgorge. 19, 37. To have the skin of one; to recover property of which the dreamer has been despoiled, or even to seize upon the plunder of a thief. 81, 89. To see a cat lying down and asleep; partial success. 8. To see one furious and leaping upon some one; attack from thieves. 18, 19. Scratches made by a cat; illness and affliction for those receiving them. 24, 60.

CAT OWL. To see one; sign of burial. 61, 63. To see one in company with other birds; speedy loss. 28, 84.

CATERPILLAR. A secret and annoying enemy. 28. 84.

CATTLE, such as oxen, sheep, cows, etc. To see them in large numbers; abundance and riches. 18, 28, 68.

To dream of pasturing them; shame and damage to the rich and dwellers in cities; profit and gain to the poor and those dwelling in the country. 81, 42, 62.

CAVERN. To visit one; a voyage upon water. 32, 49.

CAULIFLOWER. To eat; joy, honor, without profit. 4, 54.

CELLAR. Approaching illness. 6, 9.

CEMETERY. Prosperity near at hand. 5, 18.

CHAIN. Melancholy. 7, 75. To break one; torment. 17, 78. To be taken in chains; embarrassment, business difficulties. 1, 75. To see one bound; sudden mishap, loss of money. 48, 70, 90.

CHALLENGE. To send one; infamy. 39, 62. To receive one; reconciliation. 38, 63.

CHAMBER. To be in the chamber of a friend unknown to him or her; delusion, deception. 31, 7, 12. To find one's self in a strange one; surprise, removal, change. 13, 21.

CHANGE. When a woman dreams that she has changed her sex, it prognosticates conception of a male child who will do honor to his family. 9, 11. When the dreamer is a man, it forebodes dishonor and infamy. 18, 83.

CHAPEL. (See Church.)

CHARIOT or PRIVATE COACH. To descend from one; loss of employment. 17, 21.

CHASE. To find one's self hunting; accusation of swindling. 13, 31. To return from hunting; assured gain. 43, 69.

CHEEKS. Full and rosy; interrupted prosperity. 7, 71. Thin, sunken or blemished; sudden adversity. 12, 21.

CHEESE. Contrariness. 30, 32, 58. To eat it; gain, profit. 16, 41, 45. To make it; disturbance. 23, 14.

CHERRIES. To see them; pleasure, health. 3, 59. To

eat them; receipt of intelligence. 8, 83. If bitter; tears. 19, 89.

CHESS. To play at chess or draughts with some acquaintance; a speedy quarrel with that person. The issue of the quarrel will be the same as the result of the game. 10, 71.

CHEST. To dream of the chest being hale and sound; health and joy. 8. Hairy and shaggy; to a man, gain and profit. 29. To a woman loss of her husband. 38. Enlarged and fattened; long life, a fortune in your older days. 4, 54. To have it pierced by a sword blow at the hands of a friend; bad news, should the dreamer be an old man; unalterable friendship, should he be a young man. 34, 53.

CHESTNUTS. To eat them; temporary trouble. 43, 83.

CHILBLAINS. Indiscreet desires. 63.

CHILDBIRTH. To be present at the birth of a child; joy and prosperity. 20, 29. If more than one child be born, the success is proportionately greater. 83. If a miscarriage; failure in projects. 90. An unnatural childbirth; dangerous disorders. 60. For a woman not in reality pregnant to dream of giving birth to a son; success complete in all enterprises. 18, 28. If a man has this dream, gain, riches and profit to be attained slowly. 1, 3. To dream of giving birth to a fish; a child in feeble health. 13, 6. Of giving birth to a rat, cat, snake, or other monster; the precursor of manifold disaster. 76, 87.

CHILDREN. To see several running about the house while the dreamer in reality has none; embarrassment in business, difficulties in the way of having children, or in bringing them up. 11, 20. To talk with children; prejudice. 1, 11, 21. To see the feet of little children; joy, profit, health, pleasure, consolation. 6, 8, 10.

CHIMES. To hear them; alarms, quarrels, sedition, defamation. 6, 18. To see church bells not sounding; impotence. 12, 73.

CHIMNEY-PIECE. Joy, above all if the fire be lighted. 1, 8.

CHOCOLATE. To drink; pleasure, joy, health. 16, 86, 90.

CHURCH. To build one; divine love. 59. To enter one; benevolence, honorable conduct. 5. To pray in one; consolation and joy. 77. To talk in one and disturb worship; envy, sin. 44. To be seated in one; change of apparel. 87. To listen devoutly; a legacy, but after a lawsuit. 3, 45. To chant in the choir; melancholy. 4, 86.

CHURCH SERVICE. To listen to mass; internal satisfaction. 8, 9. To repeat it; lost labor. 89. To listen to church music; overwhelming joy. 54.

CIDER. To drink it; dispute, animosity, disorder. 1, 56.

CIPHER (to) or calculate; news. 17, 12. Without bringing a result; deceit, accusation. 7, 71. Ciphers below 90; uncertainty. 45. Above 90; success. 90.

CISTERN. To fall into one; calumny. 28, 67.

CLOAK. Dignities. 50, 88.

CLOCK (on church steeple). Fortune, power, elevation. 24, 33.. With the hands stopped; loss of employment. 48.

CLOTH. (See Commerce.)

CLOTHING. To see new clothes; distress. 67, 79. To see it burn and consume; vexation, scandal, injuries, loss of lawsuits, trouble among friends. Having new clothing throughout, hat, boots, etc., joy and profit. 7, 80.

CLOWN. To see a clown; disappointment. 42, 34.

COBBLER. Return of small amounts in money. 32,

73. To see one working vigorously; wise determination. 23, 37.

Cock. To hear one crow; joy and felicity. 18, 23. Dreaming one to lay eggs; profit without glory. 21, 61.

Cock-fight. Quarrels, assaults and batteries. 77.

Coffee. To see it burnt or roasted; pain and tribulation. 3, 86.

Coffin. To see one; amendment. 72, 18. To pray near that of a relative; a profound grief which will terminate in the reformation of the dreamer's conduct. 4, 6, 66.

Collar. Honors, dignities, ceremonies. 30, 90.

College. Gratification, continuous joy. 4, 49.

Colic. Domestic vexations; corroding cares. 53.

Column. Overturned; sign of a grave, coming illness. 1, 44.

Colossus. Approaching ruin. 11, 17.

Comb. To comb the hair without difficulty; friendship, gain of lawsuit. 65, 39, 3. With difficulty; labor and loss. 59, 69, 86.

Combat. Danger of persecution. 29.

Comedy. To witness the representation of; good result in business in which the dreamer is concerned. 45, 46, 66.

Comets. Quarrels, disorder, war, pestilence, plague or famine. 1, 3.

Comfits. To eat them; to be imposed upon. 15, 12, 4.

Command. To command some one; vexation. 1, 4, 11.

Commerce. To deal in wool; profit. 77. In iron; misfortune and loss. 18, 21. In cotton, silks, velvet or other luxurious stuffs; joy and profit. 84.

Communion. Security in business matters. 6, 23, 40.

Compact. To make a compact with the devil; success through illegal means. 32, 79.

Company. To converse in; danger of death. 11, 35.

Concert. Consolation; cure of the sick. 8, 21.

Concubine. To sleep with a; security for the person. 9, 53.

Confessor. Order in confused matters. 3, 37.

Conflagration. The sight of one or more buildings burning, with a clear and pure flame, without violence, without sparks and without being consumed or burned, is to dreamers not gifted with over good fortune, a sign of honors, employments and dignities. 4, 68. But a flame obscure, violent, shedding sparks, consuming the house, announces great adversities to the dreamer, such as penalties, lawsuits, disgrace, misfortune, ruin and unforeseen death. 8, 64.

Convulsions. Fraudulent bankruptcy of a debtor. 50, 63.

Cooking. To do cooking; tittle tattle of women. 25, 58. To see it done; scandal. 10, 63.

Cords. Embarrassment, fatigue, danger. 28, 34.

Corkscrew. Unforeseen good fortune, rejoicing. 7, 70.

Coronation. Happiness, success, temporary triumph. 3, 6.

Corpse. (See Dead.)

Cottage. Riches. 66, 71, 74.

Cough. Indiscretion. 88.

Counsel. To dream of giving advice to another upon a profession the dreamer follows, the counsel applies to the other upon a profession which he does exercise, it applies to him giving it. 48, 80.

Count. To count the number of persons present; dignity, power and satisfied ambition. 86.

Countenance. To see a beautiful one; honor, long life. 8, 32.

Counter (in office or store). Monetary suspension of payments. 33.

Country. To go there on a party of pleasure; danger of losing property. 9, 63. To go on business; joy, profit, health. 26, 67. To find one's self in an unknown country; danger, loss of money. 1, 45.

Court of Justice. To be arraigned before one; happiness. 38. To be remanded; a love intrigue. 39. To receive sentence; unfaithfulness to wife or mistress. 83.

Courtesan. (See Concubine.)

Cows. To own them; prosperity proportioned to their number. 1, 4. To be chased by them; peril which can be avoided by a little prudence. 37, 88.

Cradle (a child's). Fecundity. 1, 20, 62.

Cranes. To see two together; marriage, numerous and well brought progeny. 89. In the air; approach of enemies and thieves. 48, 63. In the winter; a season of disaster. 29, 87.

Cravat. A sore throat. 3, 6. To take yours off; the cure of a cold. 2, 10.

Credit. To give credit and demand payment; misery, distress. 78, 87.

Creditor. To receive a visit from; security in business, mixed up, however, with grave misgivings. 46.

Criminals. To see several; death of many of your acquaintances. 27.

Crocodile. Avarice. 49, 85.

Cross. Safety, happiness, perils averted. 34. To see it borne; sadness. 30. To be extended at the foot of the cross; repentance. 21, 59.

Crows. Misfortune and disgrace, notably for the

husband, to whom this dream foretells his wife's temptations, while to the wife it announces that her husband closes his eyes upon her improprieties that she shall not watch him. 1, 12. When flying; danger of death to the person toward whom their flight is directed. 28, 63. To hear them cawing; sign of sadness. 10.

CROWD. Importunity. 88.

CROWN. Of gold upon the head; high political favor, respect from subordinates, presents, lawsuits, temptation. 44, 74. Of flowers; pleasures without remorse. 18. Of dead men's bones; loss of property, cruel illness. 28, 61.

CRUELTY. To exercise; sadness, discontent. 1, 87.

CUCKOO. To see, or hear one sing; pleasure, good health. 27, 30.

CUCUMBERS or MELONS. To eat them; false hopes, prompt cure of disease, should the dreamer be sick. 1, 3.

CUPBOARD. Death, or at least illness, of the mistress of the house. 11, 61. If empty; the family will inherit wealth. 18.

CUPOLA. Concealed treasure. 26, 61.

CURATE or PRIEST. A bad omen, above all for the criminal in prison, or the sick confined to their beds. 1, 22.

CURL. (See Hairdressing.)

CURRANTS. White; distress and misery. 78, 79. Red; comparative ease. 12, 5, 60. Black; constancy in love and a very happy domestic circle. 21, 87.

CUT. To cut the hair or beard of any one (See Beard). To cut off the head (See Beheading).

CYPRESS. Death, affliction, or at least a delay in business matters. 70, 78.

D.

DAINTY or DELICACY. To dream of eating any delicate food; profit. 40. To make it; joy and good fortune. 11.

DAMAGES. To pay them; gain, satisfaction. 83.

DANCE. To see dancing; infirmities. 8, 86. To dance yourself agreeably; success in enterprises. 2, 8. To dance in the presence of a sick or decrepit person; calamities. 3, 86.

DEAD—DEATH. To dream of kissing a dead person; long life. 66, 74. To make one a present; loss and damage. 76, 90. To see a corpse in a coffin; indigestion. 50. To see one dead who is alive and in good health; annoyances, sorrows, loss of lawsuits. 39. To see one die who is already dead; approaching of a very near relative, or a friend, bearing the same Christian name with the deceased. 83, 87. To see a dead person who does not speak; this foretells to the dreamer that he has the same passions and the same destiny with the deceased. 33, 67. To see or to speak to one of your near relatives or friends whom you know to be already dead; a warning for reformation in conduct, and to introduce regularity into your business matters or other affairs. 47. To see one dead whom you believe to be living; proof that you can calculate upon the good of the individual. 41. To dream of being dead; the patronage of some influential person, riches, long life, troubled only by those envious of you. 18. And buried; sudden death, according to some authors; according to others, wealth proportionate to the amount of earth heaped upon you. 83. To have business with a dead woman; a love intrigue and favors with a lady of distinction. 83.

DEAF. Family quarrels, embarrassment. 16, 79.

DEBAUCH. To indulge in; security, success in enterprises. 24, 88.

DEER. To see them; gain. 71. To kill them, to see them in droves or one singly roaming in the woods; in-

heritance coming from an aged person, triumph over weak and timid enemies. 17, 81.

DEITY. To dream of seeing the Deity face to face; consolation and joy. 78. To address Him; joy and pure felicity. 90. Should He appear to extend his arms toward the speaker; benediction, divine mercy, temporal prosperity. 68.

DELUGE. Failure of crops, of general wealth, disaster. 27, 87.

DEMON. To see one; very bad omen for persons advanced in age, when sick or poverty stricken. 14. For others, sorrow, vexation, melancholy, anger, sickness. 41.

DENTIST. Falsehood, deceit. 28, 37, 75.

DESCEND. From any high place; torment, disappointment, 82, 73. From the top of a hill; loss of situation. 41, 57.

DESERTER. News from some absent person. 64, 68.

DESIGN (drawing). A proposition which prudence should dictate to you to decline; a treacherous plan. 42.

DESIGN. To design any drawing; sustenance of friendship. 24, 67. Interchange of letters. 42, 76.

DEVIL. To see the devil with horns, claws, forked tail and cloven hoofs; torment, despair. 7, 82. To battle with him; peril. 9. The devil chatting with you in a friendly manner; speedy temptation, treason, despair, loss of goods or of life. 2, 7. To be carried away by the devil; warning of most direful misfortunes. 84, 88. To be possessed by the devil; benefits from some public functionary, or dignitary, a long and happy life. 78. To see him, to be pursued by him, and to escape by a desperate effort; persecution on the part of some influential person, judicial prosecution. 86. To strike the devil and vanquish him; triumph over enemies, glory, distinction, braving popular opposition. 9, 37. To see

the devil while at prayer; a temptation proving irresistible. 1, 90.

Diamonds. To see them; a delusion as to wealth, deceptive fortune. 24, 34. To pick them up; losses, vexations. 2, 29. To swallow them; great profit, good fortune, reward. 27, 28, 67.

Diarrhoea. Illness, losses, domestic troubles. 47, 58.

Dice. To win at throwing dice; an inheritance to come from some relative. 9, 78, 87. To lose; loss of property through the machinations of evil disposed persons. 28, 75, 12.

Dine. To dine alone; selfish parsimony. 16, 20. In a large company; extravagance in household expenses. 13, 17. To dine with a lord or nobleman; vain expectations. 47, 62.

Dirt. A charity, resulting to your detriment. 5, 14.

Discipline. To enforce it upon yourself; penitence for some affront, a chastisement to be shunned. 2, 89. To administer it to others; imprudence, temerity. 42, 72.

Discussion. With learned men; punishment of enemies. 10, 29, 44. With fanatics; loss of a lawsuit. 1, 42, 49.

Disinter. To disinter a body from the grave; impiety. 2, 48.

Dispute. With a friend; reconciliation with a woman. 67, 24.

Ditch. To leap one or to cross it by a plank; hidden enemies, treachery, deceit by lawyers or commercial agents. 5, 85. If the dreamer be in love with a lady, she will deceive him at the instigation of an unknown rival. 36, 23, 3. To fall into a ditch; personal injury from an unseen source. 58, 63.

Doe. To own one; contentment, profit. 12, 81. To

see one with fawns; riches proportionate to their number. 2, 27, 82.

Dog. To play with a dog; damage. 3, 33. With many; avarice. 6. To see white dogs; speedy happiness. Black ones; treason at the hands of friends. 83. To see a dog in anger; well-founded fears. 70. Lying down; turpitude, dishonorable love intrigues. 18, 39. Should the dreamer imagine the dog to be his own; the services of a faithful, indefatigable and courageous friend, a trustworthy servant. 27, 41. Should it belong to a stranger; an unscrupulous and infamous enemy. 19, 68. To see a dog tear clothing; scandal on the part of a mendacious villain, seeking to ruin him whose garments are torn. 52, 63. Should the dog bite; vexations brought about by enemies. 29, 43. To see dogs fighting; ambuscades to be avoided. 7. Dogs baying; scandalous publications. 77. To be worried by dogs; a proportionate victory over enemies. 67, 89. To see dogs collecting from all parts; a popular assembly held in the interests of the government; a call for soldiers. 88.

Door. To break in a door; speedy arrest. 40. To see a door consumed by fire; death of a member of the household, but very rarely, although sometimes, that of the dreamer. 35, 84.

Dove. Honor and pleasure in the home circle. 20, 34, 46.

Dragon (a fabulous animal). Riches, treasure, visit to a superior, to a judge or lawyer, or to a nobleman. 7, 50.

Dragoon. (See Soldier.)

Draughts. To play at draughts; uncertainty, long and painful calculations. 28, 87.

Dregs (of liquors). To drink; infirmity. 77.

Drown. To see one drown; joy, triumph. 2, 6. To

be yourself drowned; gain. 51. To be drowned by the fault of another; loss, ruin. 15, 60.

DRUMMER. Loss of no great importance, a small matter, insufficiency. 15, 19.

DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS DEALER. Intrigue, an intriguer, a good-natured, easy, accommodating female. 21, 32.

DUEL. A disturbance in the house or between friends, a dangerous rivalry. 27, 87.

DUST. Passing calumnies, which will do no harm. 12, 23.

DUNG HILL. Shame and debauched conduct. 3, 85.

DWARF. An attack by feeble and ridiculous enemies. 9, 15, 57.

DYEING. The dyeing of clothes, etc.; joy without profit. 45, 48.

E.

EAR. To dream of having the ear wounded or cut; treason on the part of one abusing your secrets confided to him. 14, 1. To have the ears stopped up; tenacity, headstrongness, domestic tyranny, if the dreamer be in a high social position. For an ordinary individual, this dream signifies change in sentiment, duplicity, and deceit as regards those placing confidence in him. 3, 38, 55. To clean the ears or to have more than two; friends, and faithful servants. 17, 63. To have them filled with grain or wheat; legacy from a distant relative. 10, 15. To have ears handsomer or larger than usual; success and brilliant fortune from an intimate friend. 72. To have asses' ears, servitude for the person wearing them. 16, 61. To have the ears of a lion or other ferocious beast; treason on the part of enemies or those envious of you, whom you believe to be friends. 21, 52, 63.

EARTH. To see the earth black; sadness, melancholy,

hypochondria. 11. To kiss the earth; humiliation, sorrow. 11, 12. To eat upon the ground; anger. 1, 55. To eat earth; disgrace and loss of employment. 31, 72.

EARTHQUAKE. Danger to the fortune and even life of the dreamer. Should he be in a government situation, this dream foretells a political revolution and a change in authority. 11, 32. Should the earthquake overturn a house or only the roof, a wall, the doors; ruin and death to the principal inhabitants of that house. 28, 60.

EARTHWORM. Secret enemies armed to destroy you. 2, 60.

EAT. To eat in a dream is the sign of threatening deceit. 48. To eat salt food; sickness, complaints. 9. 16, 18. (*See articles eaten under appropriate heads.*)

ECHO. Deafness. 11. Applied to literary works; absurdity. 1, 90.

ECLIPSE. Of the sun; considerable loss. 9. Of the moon; small damage. 1, 9. Total eclipse; total ruin. 2, 10.

EEL. To take one alive; malice. 10, 55. One dead; suffering, sorrow, vexation. 21, 57.

EGGS. In small numbers; profit and gain. 2, 5, 12. In large quantities; loss and lawsuits. 2. White; trivial advantages. 58. Colored or hard; great vexation. 63. Cracked; annoyances, idle talk. 16, 75. To be besmeared with the yolk of an egg; persecution. 19, 57, 61.

ELEPHANT. Fear and peril of death. 10, 53. To get on the back of one; enjoyment of wealth and distinctions, the confidence of superiors and the respect of inferiors. 90. To feed one; to serve some influential man, who will be grateful in returning these favors. 69, 78. To see one running at large; happiness and independence. 12, 34.

EMBARRASSMENT. To find one's self embarrassed; the

more difficult it seems to extricate yourself the greater will be the eventual success of the project. 1, 7, 17.

Embrace. To embrace relatives or friends; treason. 89. To embrace a stranger; a speedy journey. 90.

Embers. To eat them; disaster. 15. To see them burning and sparkling; precautions to take against enemies, shame and reproach. 85. Extinct; failure or prosecution of business matters proportionately as they are heated. 7, 30, 31.

Embroidery. To see a person embroider; ambition. 1, 9, 29, 82, 85. Vestment, covered with gold and embroidery; joy, honor, respect, dignity. 9, 12. An embroidered waistcoat; good luck, an eminent position. 16, 19.

Emperor. To see or talk with one; thought of escape, flight, inquietude. 10, 66.

Empress. Loss of employment, of dignity, of reputation. 10, 64, 66.

Enchantment. To make one; audacity and fascination. 45. To be the victim of one; commercial losses. 90.

Enemies. To talk with yours; salutary distrust. 23, 27. To conquer them; gain of lawsuit. 7, 12, 28. To play with them; disadvantage. 87. To be taken by them; embarrassment, negligence, idleness. 66. To take some one in hatred; trouble and reverse of fortune. 18, 81.

Engage. To engage to sell property; vexations or lawsuits. 12, 26, 50.

Entrails. (See Intestines.)

Epaulet. Dignity, above all in the legal profession. 11, 41.

Epitaph. To read one's own; self-imposed trouble. 14, 62.

Exchange. To dream of the mercantile or stock ex-

change; trading negotiations; sure operations, success. 5, 15, 25.

Excrement. To wallow in it; a change in social position. 17.

Eye. To lose an eye; death of one of your parents or grandparents. 24. To have diseased eyes; faults for which repentance comes too late, loss of children or friends. 48. To be cross-eyed; bad discernment. 46.

Eyebrow. To have eyebrows and eyelashes thicker and longer than ordinary; happiness and public esteem, success in love, considerable fortune. 62. For the eyebrows to fall off; dishonor, treason in love matters, complete ruin. 50.

F.

Face. To dream of seeing a beautiful one; honor, long life. 8, 32. To see that of an ugly woman; a love intrigue. 23, 60.

Factor. News from a person abroad. 15, 82.

Fagots. Falsehoods, false news, useless advances. 2, 82.

Fainting. Voluptuous dreaminess. 71.

Fan. Rivalry, petty perfidy, vanity. 3, 67, 87.

Falcon. To have one on the wrist; honor. 5, 80. To see one in the air; prosperity for the rich, misery for the poor. 8, 80.

Fall. To dream of falling; dishonor. 3. To fall and rise again at various turns; honors. 7, 70. To fall into the water or the sea, if you awake in surprise; commerce with a married woman, loss of health, of honor, of wealth, extreme trouble in extricating yourself from the traps of enemies, and of those envious of you. 77. If the dream be prolonged; persecution. 87.

Famine. Speedy loss. 76.

Farce. (See Comedy.)

FARM and FARMER. Ease, happiness, tranquillity. 25, 63.

FAST. To dream of fasting; fears badly founded. 13, 33, 83.

FAT. (See Fleshy.)

FEAST. Joy of short duration, ruin of temperament. 48, 49, 62.

FEATHERS. To dream of white feathers; riches and satisfaction. 71, 98. Black ones; tears and delay in business. 17, 27, 89. To consume them; bitterness. 71. To be covered with them; misfortune, honor, prosperity or disgrace, according to color and the nature of the bird whence they came. 72, 90.

FEET. To feel as if some one were tickling the bottom of your feet; ruin to flatterers and parasites. 33, 83. To see them bathed with odoriferous herbs, and essential perfumes; honors and rejoicings on the part of subordinates. 8, 42. To bathe them yourself in the same manner; fatigue, vexations, catarrhal affections, consumption. 58, 82. To wash in a basin or other vase; gluttony. 24. To kiss the foot of any one; repentance, humiliating avowal, change in conduct. 3, 38. To have the feet lacerated; trouble and damage. 10, 20. To have light feet, or be engaged in dancing; joy, friendship, universal benevolence. 6. Feet to burn; the most disastrous omen imaginable. 45, 48. To have sore feet; solace beneath trouble, success in business. 53. To have dirty and infected feet; tribulation, shameful maladies. 84. To have feet bitten by a venomous snake or other reptile; jealousy of mistress or lover. 6.

FERRET. Admiration for an unworthy woman. 16, 19.

FESTIVAL. Physical prostration. 10, 72.

FEVER. Ambitious desires, extravagance. 18, 28, 78.

FIELD. Of wheat, barley, etc. (See each of these words.)

FIGS. To see them in season; pleasure and honor. 4. Out of season; sorrows and misfortunes. 18. To eat them; dissipation of wealth. 25. Dry figs; withering away of a fortune. 2, 12.

FINGER. To burn your finger; envy and sinfulness. 8, 74. To have the finger cut; loss of friends or servants. 76. (See Hands.) To have more than five fingers on the hand; new alliance, friendship, happiness, profit, inheritance. 27, 62. (See Nails, Rings.)

FIRE. To see fire signifies wrath, danger. 2, 14, 20. To see a fire burning in the fireplace without smoke or scintillations; perfect health in body and mind, festival, abundance, rejoicing among friends and relatives. 4, 14. This dream, upon seeing the contrary of the foregoing fire, announces wrath, disputes, spending of moneys, family quarrels, and, in certain cases, bad news. 26, 35. An extinct fire; indigence, necessity, want of money. 3. A fire lighted with difficulty, which goes out; shame and disgrace to a married couple, one of whom is the dreamer, with whom, in most instances, the cause originates. 67. To touch fire without injury; success, despite the intervention of the envious. 55, 66. To be burned by fire; warning of a violent fever. 6, 76. To see some one else burn; this dream is a menace to either the dreamer or the person burned, of sickness. 10, 19.

FIREARMS. To discharge; deceptive profit, vexation, wrath. 1, 61.

FIREWORKS. Momentary triumphs. 90.

FISHES. Of various colors; augmentation in illness, or, if the dreamer be in good health, quarrels, injuries and sufferings. 17, 31, 49. Fish dead in their element; deceitful expectations. 5, 58. To take them in a seine; joy and profit. 34, 69. In small quantities; sorrow and

ruin, in proportion to the quantity taken. 43. For a woman to dream that she has given birth to a fish, signifies that her infant will be born decrepit or deaf and dumb. 33. To dream of seeing such a phenomenon occur; joy and health. 38, 83.

Fishing. Joy and success. 70, 78. To fish with hook and line; patience, small profit, forgiveness of injuries. 1, 62, 73. With nets, great gains. 26, 37.

Fishhook. Cheat, deception, abuse of confidence. 31, 23.

Fishing Nets. Rain, or rather change in weather. 2, 22.

Flesh. To eat human flesh; fortune acquired through disreputable means, fatigue, drowsiness. 66, 76.

Fleshy. To grow fleshy; unexpected wealth. 2. To an unaccountable degree; new taste for pleasures and ostentation. 22. To lose flesh and become attenuated; should the dreamer be rich he will gradually sink to poverty; should he be poor, he will fall into extreme misery; if it be a female who has this dream, she will lose the friendship of her husband, family and friends. 68, 88.

Flies. To be bitten by them; persecution on a small scale, originating in envy, annoyance, vexation. 9, 87.

Flood. To swim in an overflooded river; speedy danger, to be averted only through care and courage. 77.

Flour. Death in the neighborhood. 10, 52, 66. To burn it; sudden ruin. 60.

Flowers. To gather them, considerable benefits. 1, 40. To hold, see, or smell them in their season; consolation, pleasure, joy. 26, 73. Out of season; obstacles and want of success. 62, 37. Should they be white, the difficulties will be slight; if they be yellow, the difficulties will be painful, and if red, the dream oftentimes foretells death. 72, 76. (See Rose, Lily, etc.) To see the flowers of the field; annoyances, losses, physical mala-

dies, mental diseases, at least when the dreamer is not a habitual student in botany. 2, 25. To cultivate flowers; charity. 14.

FLUTE. To play upon a flute; discord, discussion. 76, 44.

FOG. To see one appear; good fortune. 8, 4. To see one disappear; a reverse in family matters. 21, 35.

FOOL. To act like a fool; misanthropy. 18.

FOREHEAD. Large and high; spirit and judgment. 37, 63. Thick and fleshy; sign that on an emergency, the dreamer will speak with firmness and freedom. 37, 63. Open or wounded; the treasures of the dreamer threatened with spoliation, a subject for just fright. 66, 67. To dream of having a forehead of brass, bronze, marble or iron; irreconcilable hatred; good omen, should the dreamer hold mercantile correspondence. 53, 56.

FOREST. To be lost in one; profit for the poor, loss to the rich. 76, 12, 3. To cut the trees of one; loss of influence. 17, 9.

FORK. Parasites. 2, 23, 36.

FORM. To see a man or woman of beautiful figure; joy, contentment, speedy pleasure. 52, 63, 4.

FORTRESS. (See Bastile.)

FORTUNE. To dream of good fortune; deceit. 3, 5, 7.

FORTUNE TELLER. To consult one; torments without a base. 15, 42.

FOUNTAIN, or stream of clear water. Abundance, health to invalids. The contrary, if the water be muddy or stagnant. 9, 18. For a fountain to play over you; honor and profit. 6, 66. A fountain jet of water; false joy. 1, 11.

FOX. Surprise by thieves. 47. To fight with one; an enemy, crafty and subtle. 21, 43. A tame fox; affections ill placed in love matters, a domestic abusing the confidence of his master. 16, 20.

Freemason. Mystery, benevolence. 3, 37.

Friends. To laugh with yours; speedy rupture. 12, 16.

Frogs. Rupture among friends, dispute, vexation. 1, 46. To hear them croak, distrust of flatterers, idle talkers and ignorant and indiscreet babblers. 6, 66.

Fruits have various significations, for which see under name of each fruit separately. To pluck rotten fruit, or to handle it; adversity; loss of children to him who plucks it. 4, 41. To eat it; to be deceived by women. 36, 64. To look at or to eat good fruit; pleasure, mental weakness. 22, 23.

Funeral. Of a relative, of a friend, of a great man; happiness, riches, legacies, advantageous marriage. 16, 61. Of a stranger, or of a person little known to fame; scandal, deep underhand practices. 77.

Fur. To be covered with fur; health and long life. 3, 7, 80.

Furnace. (See Oven.)

Furniture. Riches, good fortune. 18, 63.

Furies (the harpies of mythology, monsters, half women, half serpents). Troubles originating in envy or malice, and sustained by a mortal hatred. 8, 88.

Fusee (light musket). To fire one off; triumph for the moment. 90. To load one; disappointed ambition. 17.

G.

Gallows. To dream of being hung upon a gallows; dignity proportionate to its height. 3, 9. To be hung and subsequently burned to a cinder; loss and inevitable ruin. 59. To see one or more hanged; damage, misfortune. 77.

Gallantry. Toward the fair sex; satisfaction and good health. Should the dreamer be a woman; good luck

in trading. Should she be an unmarried girl; inconstancy to her admirer. 7, 15.

GALLERY. Prosperity in commercial affairs. 39.

GALLEY-SLAVE. Audacity, courage, strength. 53, 69. Should he escape; misfortune. 1, 80.

GAMBLING. To dream of gaming with an enemy; to be on the point of giving him an advantage. 22, 56, 69. To gain at a game of chance; loss of friends. To lose; consolation, relief from troubles. 16, 12.

GARDEN. To cultivate or admire a garden; approaching good fortune. 17, 37, 77. To walk in one; joy. 51, 72.

GARMENTS. White; happiness to those wearing them. 32, 34. To wear soiled, greasy, or dirty garments; sinfulness, condemnation, general contempt. 7, 14, 21. To see them torn; success with friendly aid. 13, 14. Covered with gold and embroidery; honor, respect, congratulation. 9, 12. Garments of many colors; vexations. 9, 27. Black garments; joy. 27, 28.

GARTERS. Infirmities. 8, 20.

GAUZE. Mystery, modesty. 16, 32.

GAZETTE. Publication of an immediate marriage. 15, 65.

GHOST. To dream of a spirit of one dead, clad in white and with a radiant countenance; consolation and happiness. 18. One clad in black and with a revolting expression; temptation, deceit, alluring wiles of a female. 27. To see several ghosts during one dream; complication of sorrows. 35.

GIBBET. (See Gallows.)

GIFT. To receive one from an influential official; a change in fortune. 3. From a man; good advice; contentment. 14. From an unmarried lady; friendship. 7. From a married lady; illicit proposals. 21. From a

boy; tribulation. 41. From a relative; vexations. 6, 8, 90.

GIRDLE. A new one; honor. 84, 89. A broken one; damage. 20, 78. One before used; labor, trouble. 70, 83. A golden one; gain to the wearer. 7, 17. A silver one; a trifle less profit. 87.

GIVE. Consult the names of the articles given or received.

GLADIATOR. Agony, anguish. 43, 46.

GLASS. (In general, everything of glass bears particular relation to females.) To accept a glass of water; prompt marriage or birth of children. 22. To break a glass without losing the water or its other contents; death of the wife, safety of the child. 84, 90. To lose the water without breaking the glass; death of the child, safety of the mother. 15, 45. To look in at a glass window; a precarious situation. 7, 19, 31.

GLOVES. On your hands; honor, prosperity, pleasure. 2, 4, 62.

GOATS. White ones; profit. 2, 19. Black; misfortunes. 20. To own one; happy mediocrity. 3, 27.

GOBLIN. Fine and delicate pleasantry. 17, 7.

GOLD. To make gold; loss of time. 62. To handle it; excitement, enthusiasm. 8, 29. To find it; profit. 18. To spend it; bitter sorrow. 69. To amass gold and silver; deceptions and loss. 55. To hide them; spite, wrath. 53, 54. False gold; riches, grandeur. 55. A fillet of gold; success by dint of stratagem. 35.

GOLF. To play golf; labor and trouble to acquire wealth. 5, 65. Disputes over golf contests; injuries. 56, 4.

GOOD. To do good; internal satisfaction. 6, 25. To the dead; certain profit. 1, 90. To have a store of goods; a subject of sadness. 8, 62, 82.

GOOSE. To own one; honor and favor with the popu-

lace, 8, 16, 17. To hear the hiss of a goose or hen pheasant; profit and security in business relations. 21, 76. (See Gosling.)

Gooseberry. Red gooseberries; constancy. 12. White; satisfaction. 7. Black; distress. 78, 79. To eat them when out of season; infidelity. 72.

Gosling. To cut the head off of a gosling or goose; satisfaction, pleasure, happiness. 12, 76.

Gout. Legs afflicted with this malady, if the dreamer be young; a panic of terror, personal danger. 17. If he be old; languor and misery. 68, 87.

Grain. Grain beneath your feet; great fortune, acquired without difficulty. 66. To eat wheaten stuffs, etc.; poverty, absolute distress. 52.

Granary. Danger of temptation. 76.

Grapes. To eat them at maturity; joy, profit, rejoicing, voluptuous pleasures. 19, 28, 30. To eat them green; small contraries, followed by heavy profits. 37, 58. To eat them dried; loss, cares, bitterness. 23, 57. To trample grapes beneath foot; victory over enemies. 65, 68. Red grapes; reproaches. 25, 82. White; innocence. 20, 45.

Grasshoppers, cockchaffers, crickets, locusts; insupportable babblers, bad musicians. 84. Loss of harvest by thieves or otherwise, bad omen for invalids. 48.

Grating (of iron bars). To see one before you; speedy liberation. 23, 77. To break one to escape; sorrows. 82, 89.

Grief. Expericence, when we derive benefit. 3, 16.

Grotto. A short journey by water. 33, 61, 28.

Ground. To fall on the ground; humiliation, disgrace. 27.

Guitar. Inexpensive pleasures. 57, 61.

Gun (or other firearms). To discharge a gun; vexation, anger. 1, 61. A brief career in public. 16, 3.

H.

HAIL. Trouble and sadness, and sometimes discovery of the most secret things, to the advantage or prejudice of the dreamer, according to his being more or less moral. 5, 80.

HAIR. To dream of having hair black, short, and crispy, signifies sadness and misfortune. 54. Hair well combed; friendship, and of troublesome matters. 18, 28. Hair disheveled; annoyances, sorrows, outrages and quarrels. 1, 11. Hair falling out; loss of friends. 21, 45. Of being unable to unravel your own hair from knots; lawsuits and long years of toil. 37, 39. Of having the hair as long as that of a woman; effeminancy and weakness as belonging to that sex. 79. Of having it longer and more black than usual; increase in honor and riches. 76, 86. Of having the hair thinner than usual; affliction and poverty. 11. Of seeing it grow white; an exhausted treasury, annihilation of fortune. 20, 40. Of seeing a woman quite bald; famine, poverty, sickness. 24, 33, 62. Of seeing a man without hair; abundance, riches, health. 54.

HAIR-DRESSING. Approaching peril. 1, 2, 3.

HALBERD (or pike). A coming war. 4. To carry one; security. 46. To break one; vain fatigue. 6.

HALL PORTER. Fidelity. 8, 90.

HAMMER. Oppression. 7.

HAND—HANDS. To dream of having a hand cut off, burned, or withered; loss of a most valuable servant. Should the dreamer have no servant, it foretells misfortune and incapacity to continue his ordinary labor. 50, 65. Should the dreamer be a woman; loss of her husband, eldest son, or means of support. 75, 85. To have a hand hairy or shaggy; vexation and imprisonment. 49, 59. To have a diminutive hand; deliverance, disembarrassment. 74. To wash the hands;

toil, inquietude. 3. To look at your own hands; infirmity. 55. Swollen hands; riches and profit to servants. 90. Hands more beautiful and stronger than natural; conclusion of an important affair, honorable as well as lucrative, the affection of subordinates. 66, 76. Hands or fingers smaller than ordinarily; unfaithful servants, abuse of confidence. 3, 33. Hands fresh and white. 38. If the dreamer be rich; friendship and numerous companions. 69. Should he be poor; distress and few sympathizers. 79. To have a multitude of hands; happiness, strength, and abundance of wealth, but a professional felon would see in this dream a prediction as to the discovery of his crimes and their severe punishment. 7, 87.

Handbills. To post them; dishonor. 15, 38. To read them; labor without any reward. 51.

Hang. To see a man hung; infidelity. 5, 6. To assist in hanging a man; fortune and patronage acquired through dishonorable means. 18, 39.

Hare. Friendship. 30, 40. To course a hare; great wealth, the result of industry and address. 31, 60.

Harlequin. To see one; melancholy soon dissipated. 1. Malice, roguish tricks. 17, 28. To wear his dress; temporary vexations, occasional annoyances. 71, 82.

Harp. Cure for madness. 26, 71.

Harvesters. To see many of them; prosperity in trade. 7, 77. To see them in repose; scarcity. 31, 49.

Hat. To dream of wearing a soiled or torn hat; damage, dishonor. 1, 55. To wear a new one; gain and pleasure. 7, 80. To see a hatter at work; excitement to ambition. 10, 20.

Hatchet. A warning to expect peril or death. 3, 70, 73.

Hate—Hatred. Lawsuits. 49. To forgive those

you hate; deceit and hypocrisy. 23, 31. To maintain a hatred against former friends; consolation, satisfaction. 71, 39. To make known hatred; triumph over parasites and sycophants. 17, 90.

Hawk. To capture one, profit. 78.

Hay. To see it sweet smelling, grave accident. 26. When smelling badly or not smelling at all; subtraction of personal property. 16, 18.

Hazelnuts. To eat them; passing trouble. 7, 2, 12.

Head. To have one without body, liberty. 5. To have one very pale and white, joy. 51. To wash your own, the departure of all danger. 15, 28. To have a negro's head, a distant voyage, a commercial expedition. 51. To have the head small, light or pointed; feebleness of spirits, servitude, dishonor. 17. To feel some one bathing your head; damage. 48. To have the head larger or more elevated than commonly; professional dignity according to the estate of the dreamer, gain of a lawsuit, triumph over adversaries. Should the dreamer, or whoever he sees in the dream, be engaged in commerce or banking, amassing of money; if he be an invalid, violent fever. 88. To have the head swollen; riches and profit for the dreamer's employers or superiors. 51. To have the head of a wolf or other savage beast; complete success in all undertakings, competitors vanquished, the respect of fellow citizens. 77. To have the headache, loss of credit. 49. To have two heads, society or association. 79. To hold your head in your hands; loss of wife or children, if the dreamer keeps house, otherwise, happiness and success. 54, 57. To see a death's-head; need of foresight, of precautions to avoid traps set for you. 5.

Headsman (executioner). Business ruin. 15, 19.

Health. A bad omen for invalids. 13.

Heart. To dream of having the heart sick and suffering; an approaching illness, dangerous in proportion to

the suffering. 6, 28. To have the heart injured; if the dream indicates a married woman, it will happen to her and recoil upon her husband. 15, 68. If an unmarried female, upon her father or lover. 69. To dream of having no heart or of having lost it; death near at hand, triumph of your mortal enemies. 10, 80.

HEARTBURNING. Dissipation of fortune. 43, 85.

HEAVEN—SKY. To see in the heavens, a moderate fire, pure and luminous; danger to the country or to some high officer in the State. 3, 13. To see the heavens ablaze; an attack upon the nation, plague, famine, desolation. 21, 87. From the side this fire falls will come the enemies or aggressors. 24. Should this blaze jump about, extend itself or descend, the evil nature of the sign is magnified. 81, 83. The heavens sown with flowers; discovery of the truth. 6. To ascend to the heavens; overwhelming honor. 89. (See Stars, etc.)

HEDGES. Sudden and unforeseen impediments. 2, 42. To pass over hedges; security, fortune, victory. 24.

HEN. Which crows; weariness, devouring sorrow. 86, 88. Laying eggs, gain. 27, 52. To see a hen and her brood; losses to be sustained. 65. If they cackle; joy, profit. 56.

HERBS. Uncooked, such as salad, lettuce, leeks, etc.; pain, embarrassment in business. 11, 27. To eat them; poverty, sickness, prostration of nerves. 29, 65, 67.

HERDSMAN. Damage to the rich, gain to the poor. 11, 32, 35.

HERMIT. To see one; warning to beware of a false friend. 31, 90. To dream of being one; impotence. 32, 64.

HILL. To dream of ascending a hill with great difficulty, assisted by a strange man, signies that by the advice of a new acquaintance you will accomplish a great aim. 72.

Hole. To fall into one; disappointed expectations. 76, 44.

Hogs. Avarice, greed for money. 27, 6, 31.

Homicide. Security. 14, 41.

Honey. To eat it; success in business, safety on journeys. 22, 62.

Horn (a musical instrument). Disturbance, riot. 11. 31.

Horns. To see them on the head of another; danger to the dreamer, either in person or property. 11. To wear them; domination, greatness, authority. 4, 7, 9. Of the ox or other furious animal; wrath, pride, temerity. 1, 21, 41.

Horloge (a sort of clock). Well employed time. 20, 42.

Horoscope. To cast your own; deceit, badly founded tribulation, personal trouble, embarrassment. 15, 42, 54.

Horse. Generally a happy omen. 25, 68. To take and mount one; assured success. 24, 36. To geld one; false accusation. 10, 20, 30. Black horse; rich but wicked life, loss and damage. 1, 24. White horse; a beautiful and virtuous wife, wealth to accumulate. 2, 26. A limping horse; embarrassment and opposition to the dreamer's proposed enterprises, contrarieties. 8, 23. To see a shoe put on a horse; troubles, shackles. 17, 18. To see a horse race; good times, wishes about to come to pass. 1, 26. To mount a horse boldly and master him; rapid advancement. 17, 23. To ride a horse, in company with men; contentment and profit. 81. In company of females; treason and misfortune. 18, 29. A horse replete with ardor and courage, or one splendidly harnessed; a rich establishment; if the horse belongs to another, joy and revelry for his wife. 66, 86. To mount a well-trained horse; honors, dignities, and fine reputation. 87, 89. To see another mount your own horse against your

will; conjugal infidelity to be discovered by the dreamer. 6, 66. A pair of horses in harness; business in prosperous condition. 23.

Horseman. Thrown from his horse; considerable loss. 5, 12, 89. If he reseats himself; success. 23, 47.

Horseradish. To eat; discord among relatives and friends. 11, 48.

Hospital. Misery, privation. 1, 9, 33, 73. To be attended in one by a sister of charity; divine hope. 3, 9.

Hotel. To see a handsome one; torment. To be within one; loss and sickness. 23, 47.

House. To build one; consolation. 50. To feel the house shake beneath you; danger of loss of goods to owner or occupant. 4, 62.

Hunger. To suffer; zeal, industry, acquisition of means, increase of wealth proportionate to the pangs felt. 3, 19, 80.

Hurdy Gurdy. To hear one played upon; disastrous occurrences. 1, 49. To play on one; painful delays. 4.

Hydra (many-headed serpent). Approaching seduction, if the dreamer be a female; sin, adultery, if a male. 88.

Hydropsy. Necessity, mysterious pregnancy. 8, 26, 24.

Hymns. To sing them; want of self-reliance.

I.

Idolatry. To dream of worshiping an image prognosticates serious mental disturbance and ill luck in business. 2, 22, 71.

Illumination. To see one in public; personal sorrow. 11, 14.

Images. If they be comely and well shapen; grievances and injuries. 60. If ugly or misshappen; pleasure, great joy. 6, 26.

Imbecile. To dream of becoming imbecile; unexpected benefit from a powerful stranger, long life, prosperity. 28, 36.

Imps. To dream of seeing imps or evil geniuses, is a bad sign for invalids advanced in years. 14. For all others; disappointment, vexation, fits of anger and passing illness. 41.

Impotence. To dream of being powerless, bedridden, unable to walk, etc.; to a well person, infirmity; to a sick one, recovery. 16.

Incense. Flatterers, parasites, traitors, treachery. 5, 60, 61.

Incest. Progress in the arts, discoveries. 1, 14, 41,

Indigence. To dream of becoming suddenly indigent and dependent upon others for support; unexpected gain. 7, 85, 3.

Infirm. To dream of seeing an infirm person; affliction. 36. Of becoming yourself infirm; absence from all ills. 3, 63.

Injury. Mark of favor, friendship, prosperity. 16, 37, 72.

Ink. To use it; accommodation. 26. To spill it or to see it spilled; prolonged and vexatious disturbances. 87.

Inn. To see an inn; repose. 8, 63. To lodge in one, repose disturbed by well-founded suspicions. 36, 40.

Insect. Fleas, bedbugs, and the violent itching caused by these and similar domestic plagues; the receipt of gold, silver, and every other kind of valuable property. 2, 4, 24.

Instruments (musical). To play upon one or to see some one perform upon a simple instrument; death of a relative, a funeral of some near friend. 38, 68. If, however, you dream of attending a concert or of perceiving

a large number of instruments played upon; consolation, cure of sickness. 83, 86.

Instruments (wind). To play upon or hear them played upon; trouble, quarrels, loss of lawsuits. 66, 77.

Intestines. To dream of rupturing one's intestines; family quarrels, discarding by a relative, whence will originate losses, damage, affliction. 45. To devour one's intestines; a speedy legacy, death of parents. 43. To devour those of another; a fortune at the expense of this other. 44.

Intoxication. To dream of being inebriated; increase in wealth, restoration to sound health. 10, 61. Of being so without drinking any intoxicating liquids; a bad sign, indicating the commission of a dishonorable action, which may result in being brought before a police justce. 19, 44.

Inebriety, accompanied by heartburn and internal sufferings; thefts and depredations committed by servants. 8, 26, 62.

Inventory. To dream of making out an inventory of your personal goods; bankruptcy in which you will be involved through your own discretion or that of a friend. 32, 71.

Inundation. Unforeseen ruin, grave accidents, 26, 79.

Iron. To dream of being injured by iron; great confusion, trouble, disarray. 25, 58. Of red-hot iron; effusion of blood. 67. Of a horseshoe; a journey. 23, 33. To deal in iron or iron wares; misfortune and injury. 76, 52.

Island. Vexation, solitude. 69.

Itching. A speedy error in judgment. 17, 28.

J.

Jaundice. Riches, unforeseen happiness. 8, 88.

Jew. To dream of conversing with a Jew; deceit, di-

rect or indirect rascality. 88. Should one render you service; unexpected happiness, success, prosperity. 83.

Jockey. Impostures, rash speculations. 65, 68.

Joy. To dream of exhibiting joy; friendship. 30, 40.

Judge. To dream of a judge or judges; malice and cruelty. 51. If the dreamer has some fault to exculpate; exoneration. 78. To exercise judicial functions; weariment. 17.

Justice. To dream of being at the bar of justice; good luck. 87. To be remanded to prison; a love intrigue. 83. To take an oath in court; an appproaching marriage. 20. To commit perjury; infidelity to a marriage vow. 66.

K.

Key. An approaching outburst of wrath, above all if anything is lost. 28, 32, 77.

Kid. To see one at play; consolation. 15.

Kidney Beans. Criticism and scandal on the part of an inferior. 24, 36, 70. To see them growing; envy, malice. 63, 42.

Kidneys. (See Haunches.)

Kill. To dream of killing a father or mother; the most disastrous forewarning to the dreamer possible. 21. To kill a fellow being; an omen of security and peace. 12. To slaughter animals; victory over enemies. 31.

King. To dream of seeing a king on his throne, surrounded by courtiers; deceit, cozenage, tricks, traps, flattery. 15, 61. To see, or be in the presence of one alone; clemency, pardon for injuries, forgiveness of faults. 25. To speak to a king; rebellion, conspiracy, treason against the state. 50.

Kiss. To dream of kissing the hands of any one; friendship, good fortune. 10, 25, 59. To kiss the face;

rashness, followed by success. 59. To kiss the feet; humility. 52, 9.

KNEADING TRAY. Abundance, riches. 3, 9. When empty; desolation, distress, privation. 1, 16.

KNEE (stands for the labor or work to be done by a man). To dream of being injured in the knee; inquietude and obstacles imposed in the toil or profession followed by the dreamer by envious enemies. 14, 68. The knees swollen and giving pain; grief, sickness, troubles, damage, bad success, or merely delay in business matter. 63, 84. To have them fatigued; illness. 7, 82. To bend upon knees; devotion, humility, trouble, and embarrassment in business. 54. Knees cut or withered so as to be unable to walk; poverty through lack of work. 25, 52. To drag knees along the ground in default of feet; loss of goods, distress for the dreamer or in the person of his friends or servants. 8, 62. Knees cured and placed in condition for walking; misfortune and calumny changed into prosperity and contentment. 51, 58. Knees disposed to run fast; success in all sorts of enterprises. 85. Should the dreamer be a woman, it foretells that she will be an excellent housewife and bring up her family with scrupulous care. 58, 80.

KNIFE. To dream of receiving a blow from a knife-blade in the throat; injuries or violence. 2, 12, 41. To see many knives; quarrels and assaults. 83, 89. To see them in the shape of a cross, or knives crossed; deadly assaults, murder. 27, 37.

KNIFE GRINDER. Treacherous and unscrupulous person, who takes pleasure in sowing the seeds of trouble and disunion. 11, 61.

KNIT. To dream of knitting; malignant proposals. 17, 71.

KNOTS. Embarrassments. 38, 83. To make them;

to embarrass some one else. 5, 11. To unmake them is to disengage your business from the entanglements of another. 3, 18.

L.

LABORATORY. Danger of sickness. 45.

LABYRINTH. Mystery unveiled. 42.

LACKEY. Secret enemy. 6, 9, 90. Behind a carriage; pride, ostentation. 1, 87.

LADDER. To mount one; not solid glory. 23, 32. To descend from one; tortures and troubles. 1, 2, 3.

LADIES. To see them in society; talebearing. 4, 88. To see them amid flames and torments; sadness, repentance, vexation, melancholy, hysterics, sickness. 6, 74.

LADY'S MAID, or confidential servant; evil reports. 23, 60, 71.

LAMBS. To see them in pasture or asleep; sudden fright. 5, 55. To own them; consolation. 21, 52. To carry one on your shoulders; prosperity in future. 14, 43, 78. To slay one; moral torment 18, 23.

LAME. To dream of being lame or seeing one of your acquaintances in that condition; infamy and dishonor for the person afflicted, laziness, want of action. 2, 16, 28. Should the dreamer be in prison; punishment proportionate to his crime. 2, 16, 28. Should he be rich, a conflagration will reduce him to misery and poverty. 5, 19, 69.

LAMP. Estrangements from business. 71. A lighted lamp; passions and troubles. 18.

LANTERN. To see one burning clearly; gain, profit to the poor, misfortune to the rich. 42, 63. To see one burning obscurely; delays, obstacles, and impediments to the gratification of your wishes. 34, 17. With the

light extinguished; sorrow, sickness, and possibly utter failure in business. 61, 71.

Lark. To see one fly; rapid elevation in society. 10, 38.

Laugh. To dream of laughing convulsively; vexation and annoyances during the next forty-eight hours. 70. To laugh with your friends; a speedy rupture of friendship. 12, 16.

Laurel. To see a laurel tree or to be surrounded by one; prosperity and pleasure. 66. To gather laurel branches; victory, inheritance. 3, 90. (See Olive.)

Lead. To dream of lead signifies accusation, severity. 25, 44.

Lean. To dream of growing lean foretells sorrows, disappointments, lawsuits, loss of valuables and danger of illness. 4, 7, 9.

Learned Men. To converse with; deceit, chicanery. 23, 53.

Leaves. To see them fall; dangerous sickness. 13, 23, 30.

Leech. To have one applied; avarice, usury. 3, 13.

Leek. To eat them; discontent and family scandal. 91.

Lees. To drain the dregs of a wine barrel; danger of lameness. 77.

Leg. To dream of having the legs sound and in good condition; joy, happiness, prosperous journeys, success in enterprises. 1, 5, 6. Of having the legs swollen or bruised; loss or damage through friends or servants, sickness or death to one or the other. 11, 61, 71. Of having three or four legs; danger of accident or of wounding the legs; should the dreamer be in commerce or trade; complete success in heavy ventures, particularly should he have any merchandise on the sea. 33, 63.

Lemonade. To be in a place where it is sold; trouble

and disappointment to a near friend. 73, 68. To drink it; bitterness of spirit at the failure of a long cherished scheme. 37, 86.

LENTIL. To eat it; corruption, displeasure. 41, 47.

LEOPARD. All explanation given in regard to the Lion are equally applicable to the Leopard; the only difference consists in the character of this last, which announces greater danger of ambushes than on the part of the lion, as that beast is both generous and magnanimous. 7, 37. (See Lion.)

LEPER. To dream of being afflicted with leprosy or any other scandalous disease; profit and riches, coupled with infamy; a discovery of conjugal shame, of which the dreamer is the cause. 10, 80. Should a woman have this dream, it foretells a distinguished and liberal lover, from whom she will derive great pecuniary gains. 6, 78.

LETTERS. To write them to your friends or receive them from them; good news. 2, 12, 62. To study *belles-lettres;* pleasurable enjoyment in store. 21, 43, 66.

LEVEL. Incorruptible judges in your lawsuits. 8, 87.

LIBRARY or BOOK STORE. To visit one; advice to consult some learned man or lawyer on your difficulties. 11, 61.

LICE or FLEAS. Vexations, disagreements, obstacles. 7, 40.

LIGHT. Being on shipboard to see a clear light in the distance denotes a sea voyage free from all manner of storms and dangers, and successful beyond expectation. 50. To see a great number of lights; profit, recompense. 5, 55.

LIGHTNING. Flashes and lights in the heavens; discord, war, pestilence, and famine. 15, 31, 86. To be

struck by lightning; increase in wealth to a male, to a female, marriage. 31, 68.

Lily. Grandeur, power, ambition. 88, 90. To smell it out of season; vain aspirations. 12, 19. To see it in flower and in season; happy innocence. 13, 25, 74.

Linen. To see it or handle it in quantities; fortune, ease. 43, 64.

Lion. To see one; a speedy audience with some state ruler, danger of madness. 2, 21. To see one chained, captivity or surprise of an enemy of the dreamer, whoever this last may be. 33, 63. To eat lion's flesh; riches, honors, powers, and authority emanating from the state. 25, 52. To mount upon a lion's back; favor of the people or of some influential man. 12, 36. To be frightened by a lion; peril or danger coming from a powerful source, but which will have no disastrous termination. 70, 71. To fight with one; a very dangerous quarrel or discussion. 47, 60. To triumph over one; complete success. 64, 68. To find a lion's skin or some part of his body; ease for an ordinary dreamer, but for a powerful man, considerable treasure taken from an enemy. 40, 41. To see many lions menacing you; sure signs of a bitter war. 10, 60. To attack a lion and vanquish him; a quarrel happily terminated. 47, 60. Lioness or her cubs; happiness at the home circle. 42, 63.

Lips. To have them vermilion; health of friends and acquaintances from whom there is no news. 3, 39.

Liver. Sick, burned or dried up; dissipation and loss in riches and treasures. 45. To see or find that of an enemy; it is to triumph over that enemy and enrich yourself with his spoliation. 52. To find the liver or lungs of an ox, bull, ram, or other horned animal; approaching inheritance of goods, employment and dignity from a superior. 26, 44.

Looking-Glass. Apprenticeship, some study or trade. 24, 71.

Lottery Ticket. Should you see the number; success. 8,. 25, 28. Otherwise, useless expenditure, prodigality. 2, 62, 82.

Lungs. To have them injured, or to lose them; domestic loss, imminent danger, frustrated desires. 3, 69.

Lucern, or stag wolf. Daring craftiness, theft. 26, 42.

Lye. To make it; honor to the poor, disgrace to the rich. 79.

M.

Macaroni. Gourmand, parasite. 25, 42, 62.

Mackerel. A serviceable man or woman. 27, 72.

Madness. To dream of being mad, of performng extravagant actions in public; long life, popular reverence, official respect, prosperity. 4, 6. If an unmarried girl or widow has this dream; prompt and happy marriage. 46, 64. If she be a married woman; birth of a son destined to becomeoa distinguished character. 90.

Magician. Unforeseen events, surprise. 45, 56.

Maiden. To dream of marrying a maiden; pleasure without regrets. 24, 25. To be jilted by one; ills and bitter vexations. 20. To be deluded by a pretended maid; anxiety of spirit, loss of health. 17, 26. To elope with a maid; joy. 76. To carry one off by force; imprisonment. 79. To embrace a maiden; temporary delusions. 67.

Man. Of a beautiful figure; satisfaction, joy, and good health. When a woman has this dream; violent squabbles—when a man; tricks and deceits await him. 38, 39. To dream of a man in white clothing; property to come. 6, 63. In black; considerable loss. 13, 73.

MARAUD—MARAUDER. Inquietude, delay. 42. To maraud one's self; sorrow, suffering. 45.

MARBLE. Disagreement, discord, coldness. 3, 56.

MARCH. To march rapidly; pressing business. 5.

MARE. To dream of one entering the house, provided she be handsome, young, vigorous and well harnessed; a rich, young and beautiful wife. 42, 85. Should she be without harness and in sorry condition; a concubine or female servant who will destroy the household. 32, 52.

MARKET. Torment, inquietude, need. 52, 62. A fish market; distress, trouble, want of provisions. 1, 55.

MARMOT. Poverty, idleness. 11, 46.

MARRIAGE. To contract a marriage; happy times. 44. To be married; unexpected perils. 65. To see a marriage; sickness, melancholy. 80, 84. To marry an ugly person; death, or some serious disaster. 60, 81. A handsome person; joy, happiness and great advantages. 18. To marry your own wife; profit. 38. To wed a virgin; honor without profit. 27. To espouse one's sister; serious peril. 39. To marry a servant; deception. 72.

MARSH. Misery in spite of hard toil. 7, 47.

MARTEN. A crafty male servant in your house. 5.

MARTYR. To dream of suffering martyrdom in a good cause; honors and public approbation. 33.

MASON. Vexation, fatigue, foolish extravagance. 3, 42.

MASQUERADE. To see one; deception, craftiness. 11, 77. To take part in one; success, prosperity. 17, 71.

MASS. To attend mass; internal satisfaction. 8, 9. To repeat it; time wasted. 89. To chant it; brilliant joy. 54.

MATCHES (chemical). Riches, treasure. 8, 42.

MATTRESS. (See Bed.)

MEADOW. To find yourself on a meadow; happy omen for those having property in the country; for all others,

it forewarns an embarrassment in various affairs. 6, 66, 68.

MEDICINE. To take it with difficulty; distress. 3, 31. To take it cheerfully; lack of care. 8. To give it to any one; profit. 63. To throw it up; bankruptcy. 4. To feel pleasant after taking noxious drugs; good trade. 16.

MEDLAR TREE. To see one warns the dreamer of danger to his fortune through negligence or idleness. 8, 35. To be loaded with its fruits; honor, riches. 33.

MELON. Same as Cucumbers.

MEMOIR. To compose one; accusation. 83.

MENDICANT. To give alms to a; family trouble. 48.

METAMORPHOSIS of any kind; voyage, change in locality. 56.

MIDWIFE. Approaching happiness. 22, 23, 48.

MILLS. Riches and success in proportion to the rapidity of their movements. 6, 11, 12. To work a flour mill; wealth through industry. 15, 61. To turn a coffee mill; vexation and sorrow. 51, 16. To turn a spice mill; an uncertain and prolonged enterprise, melancholy. 13, 43.

MIRROR. To look in one; treason against you. 6, 46, 60.

MISER. To see one near his strong chest counting his hoard; shortly to receive a legacy, which will be an amount proportionate to the extent of the miser's gleanings. 75, 90.

MISTRESS. To dream of beating one's mistress; danger of discovery in seduction or adultery. 2, 59.

MOLE. Moral blindness. 1, 11, 71.

MONEY. To count money; considerable gain. 1, 40. To see it only; anger. 9, 27, 65. To spend it; coming losses. 10, 12. To find it; a fortune to come. 28, 81. To amass gold coin; deceit and cheating. 55. To amass silver; loss through robbery of clothing or provisions. 86, 41. To work at coining; profit, good fortune. 62.

To make false money; shame and blame. 52. To pass it in trade; skill, peril. 57. To see gold coin; distress. 25. To see silver coin; mediocrity. 70. To see copper coin; brilliant fortune. 5.

MONK. To see one; treason on the part of a friend. 6, 4, 60.

MONKEY. A malicious enemy; but weak; a strange or unknown calumniator, an envious woman. 8, 9, 17.

MOON. To see the moon in brilliant clearness; for a wife, love and good health; for a husband, increase in wealth. 6, 90. To see the new moon; advancement in business. 3, 41. In its decline; the death of some great man. 18, 81. To see the moon as a halo around the head; pardon and deliverance through intervention of a female. 6, 66, 76. Of a blood color; voyage, journey, pilgrimage. 69. Dull and obscure; death or illness of wife, mother, sister or daughter, loss of money, peril on a journey (particularly if it is by sea), brain fever, disease of the eyes. 81. When obscure, becoming bright; profit, if the dreamer be a woman, if a man, joy and happiness. 17, 77. From clearness to pass to obscurity; loss to a woman; sadness and misfortune to a man. 19, 41. To see two moons; increase in dignity and rank. 2, 4, 8. For a beautiful woman to see in a dream the moon at its full, predicts to her a high standing in fashion and in public admiration. 88. To thieves, felons and murderers; their just reward. 77. To invalids and mariners, danger of death or shipwreck. 65. For a young girl or widow to see the moon full and its face of a dazzling brightness, denotes a speedy marriage. 1, 2. Should the dreamer be a married woman; the birth of a beautiful daughter. 4. To a married man; the birth of a son. 40. To jewelers, goldsmiths and bankers this dream is most happy. 62.

Moor—Negro. To dream of seeing one naked; sadness, grief, sorrows, damage. 8, 47, 80.

Morning. To rise in the morning; profit, advantage. 1, 2.

Mother. To dream of leaving your mother's house; a bad step whence you extricate yourself with difficulty, elevation in dignity. 63. Of returning to it; return to your native country, if you have been away, reunion of relatives and friends. 48. To dwell with her; peace, security. 27, 41. To see her; gain. 20. To speak to her; happy tidings. 57. To see her dead; peril in person or goods. 69.

Mountain. To ascend one; trouble or a journey at the end of a certain time. 57. To descend; unimportant success. 75. To dream of a mountain falling upon a plain; ruin of many wealthy people by an influential man. 35, 43.

Mourning. Cares of short duration, joy, balls, festivities. 4, 69, 79.

Mouse. A bad turn by a wicked woman. 5, 89.

Mousetrap. Warning to take precautions against slander. 3.

Mouth. To have it closed without power to open it; danger of death. 2, 80, 90. To have it infected; public contempt, deceit on the part of servants. 86, 88. To have the mouth larger than usual; increase of honor and opulence in the house. 2, 21.

Mud. To walk in mud or amid thorns. 6, 60. To be covered with mud; poverty, misery. 62, 82.

Muff. A harsh winter, want of money. 1, 10, 11.

Mule. To see one; increase in business. 15. To see one loaded; embarrassment in business. 77.

Mullet. Malice and foolish whims, sometimes sickness for the dreamer, or one of his particular friends. 6, 14.

MURDER. To dream of murdering; security. 14, 41.

MUSIC. (See Instruments.)

MUSHROOMS. Long life. 4, 37, 86.

MUSTARD. To see it in seed; a bad sign. 11, 27. Upon the table; small talk, tittle-tattle, scandal. 72.

MUTTON. To eat; satisfaction, daintiness, good taste. 56, 38.

MYRTLE. Declaration of love. 37.

N.

NAILS (of the fingers). To have them longer than ordinarily; great profits. 18, 26. To see them cut, or the fingers, dishonor, loss, family quarrels. 28, 88. To have the nails torn out; a deluge of miseries, of afflictions, danger of death, positive domestic ruin. 6, 14.

NAILS (made of iron). Attacks upon reputation. 18, 43.

NAKEDNESS—NUDITY. To dream of being naked; poverty, misery, affront, fatigue. 1, 8. To run about naked; perfidious relatives. 18. To be in a bath with a person you love; joy, pleasure, health. 80, 88. To see your wife in a state of nudity; deception, of which you will be the dupe. 11. For a woman to see her husband naked; security and good luck in her undertakings. 41. To dream of a female of ill-repute devoid of clothing; danger to be incurred through the advances of that female. 27, 62. To see one's friend or servant expose themselves indiscreetly; a quarrel. 64, 74. To see a man naked; subject for a well-founded fright. 13, 43. If he be handsome and well-made; successful trade. 46.

NAVEL. To have a pain about the navel; false news as to father or mother, danger of their death proportionately to the suffering endured. 10, 88. If the dreamer has neither father or mother; loss of patrimony, exile

from native land; sorrows and sufferings from deprivation of inheritance. 84, 85.

NAVIGATE. To dream of navigating on the seas; good results. 2, 5, 50. To see one navigate; loss of liberty. 27, 53, 78.

NECK. In a general sense; honor, fortune, inheritance. 8, 52. To have one larger, thicker than customary; dignity, wealth, influence, proportionately to the rank occupied in society. 23, 12. To have it smaller and shriveled, denotes the contrary. 23, 15. To have the neck bound or strangled by the hand of some one; subjection to the person seen in the dream. 26, 63. A swollen neck; riches for the dreamer. 49. Neck swollen by tumor or abcess; speedy sickness. 63. Neck twisted or leaning aside; shame, damage, misfortune. 77.

NEEDLES. To dream of needles denotes bickerings. 16, 90.

NEGRO. To see one naked; sadness, sorrows, injury. 8, 47, 80.

NEIGHBORS. To harbor; most dangerous designs. 45, 57, 75.

NEST (of birds). To find one; gain. 61. Empty; termination of business. 16. Of serpents, of crocodiles and other malignant animals; demoralization of the mental energies. 17, 23.

NEW. To have any part of your garments new, such as boots, hat, coat, etc.; joy, gain, pleasure, enjoyment. 7, 80.

NEWSPAPER. To read one; deceit, falsehood, fraud. 15, 30.

NIGHT. To walk at night; sadness, vexation. 30, 88.

NIGHTINGALE. To hear one sing; the love of a fair lady. 35, 7.

NUMBERS. To count the number of persons present at a feast; dignity, honor, satisfied ambition. 68. To dream of numbers without recollecting them—if there was one; company. 34. Two; scandalous table talk. 64. Three; discussion on business. 46, 81. Four; a dispute. 10, 17. Five; trouble, loss. 12. More than that; delusions. 90. Should the dreamer recollect the numbers; good fortune to him. Play these numbers in the lottery.

Numbness. Work, labor, fatigue, discouragement. 4, 40.

Nun. (See Hermit.)

Nuptials. (See Marriage.)

Nurse. Trouble, sorrow. 44, 54. Nursing an infant; long sickness, dangerous at least to the dreamer, or who has been seen in it, provided she was not a pregnant woman, in which case either her child will be a daughter, who will die soon after birth, or the woman herself will lose her husband. 1, 20. A monthly nurse; health, security, happiness. 10, 80.

O.

Oak. To dream of seeing a stout well-leaved oak; profit, riches and an existence prolonged beyond three score and ten. 38, 68.

Obelisk. Majesty, grandeur, self-sustenance above others. 46.

Obscurity. To observe the sun obscured; damage and loss to reputation and position. 9. The moon; in a lesser degree. 1, 9.

Obsequies. (See Funeral.)

Oculist. Some fault to repair, some injury to acknowledge. 11.

Offerings and vows to the Divinity. To dream of making vows signifies a desire to return to virtue, divine love. 8, 41.

Oil. Spilled about; irreparable loss. 9, 27. Upon yourself; gain. To gather oil: great advantages. 8, 35.

Old Age. Wisdom. 35, 62.

Old Shoes. Poverty, vexation, sorrows. 24, 37.

Onion. To eat them; sorrows, suffering, and even injuries. 46, 69. To eat them wild; news of death. 57, 87.

Opera. To see one; disorder, confusion in business. 35, 39, 41. Opera bouffe; disturbance, tumult, useless riot. 41, 61.

Oranges. To see or to eat; wounds, pains or simply poignant sorrows. 4, 44. If not ripe; temporary illness. 14, 16. To see an orange tree; worriment and tears. 84.

Orator. To listen to one; a provocation to charity.

58. To dream of speaking as an orator; affability in manner. 85.

Organ. To see one; death of relatives. 51. To hear one; joy and the receipt of a legacy from a deceased friend. 67.

Ostrich. Long conversations to no purpose. 51, 83.

Oven. Ease, wealth. 8. Hatred; plenty. 89. To feel one and find it overheated; change of residence. 9, 17.

Owl. Sign of bad success in immediate undertakings. 57.

Ox. A faithful servant and of great assistance; internal peace. 2, 54, 68. To see one very fat; good times, felicity near at hand. 1, 53. Very lean; scarcity of grain, famine in the land. 18, 31. To drive one; fatigue and hardship. 11, 14, 26. To see white oxen at pasture; honor, profit, dignity. 12, 52, 59, 64. To see a red one running wild; imminent danger. 24, 52, 63. A black one mad; peril of life. 8, 17, 25. To see oxen at labor; inestimable advantages. 59, 61. To see them without horns; disarmed enemies. 62, 68. Oxen fighting; commencement of intestine quarrels. 8, 80. To see oxen going to water; a very bad omen. 13, 15.

Oysters. To see them served on table; joy, friendship. 2, 40. To eat them raw; gain, success, good health. 50, 62.

P.

Page (a lady's attendant.) Security, confidence. 56, 60.

Paint. To see one paint; treason, falsehood. 18, 40, 57. To paint pictures; energies wasted. 45, 48. To paint one's face; dissimulation, envy. 54. To see another painting her face; for a woman to dream, hypocrisy, bad friendship. 6, 12, 24.

Palace. To see one; uneasiness, vexation, envy. 60. To inherit one; public favor. 79. To destroy one; bigotry. 7, 13.

Paleness. To dream of having a pale face; threatened illness of as long duration as the face is unusually pale. 31, 47.

Paper. White; innocence. 2, 55. Writing; chicanery. 28, 32. Printed; good faith. 61. Decorated; deception. 54.

Paradise. Misfortune, ignominy, family jars. 6.

Paralysis—Paralytic. Misery, long sickness. 71, 77.

Pardon. Regrets, sorrows, grievances, grief. 2, 60, 82.

Parents. Error, perfidy, bad news, victimization. 33, 66.

Parrot. Discovery of a secret, eavesdropping. 12, 24, 48, 72.

Partridge. Intimacy with ungrateful females. 17, 18. Injury wrought by false and malicious suitors. 71, 81.

Paste of Almonds, cold cream, etc. Justification. 8, 59.

Pastry, or confectionery. To make it; pleasure and profit. 3, 24.

Pavement. (See Sidewalk.)

Pawnbroker. Fortune, employment, emolument. 6, 60.

Peas. To eat them well cooked; security in business and quick returns. 46, 48. Raw; delays, vexations. 3, 61, 80.

Peaches. To eat in season; satisfaction, enjoyment. 60. Out of season; bad luck in contemplated undertakings. 53.

Peacock. To see one spreading his tail; wealth, a handsome wife; for a woman to dream; the elevation of her husband to dignity and popular favor. 23, 32, 62. For a young woman to have this dream; attempted seduction by a coxcomb. 26, 16.

Pears. To see them or to eat them ripe; pleasant satisfacton. 1, 7. Green or rotten; sadness, violent spasms. 12, 21.

Penknife. Inconstancy, conjugal infidelity. 3, 36.

Pennies—Cents. To throw them away; poverty. 24. 29.

Pepper.. Fretfulness, sulkiness, irritation. 4, 42.

Perfumes. To compound perfumes and distribute them among friends; news, agreeable to them and yourself. 5, 13, 26. To receive them as presents; receipt of

intelligence as pleasant as the odors are tinctured, gain, profit, glory. 3, 7.

PERSON. To dream of immodestly exposing the person; infamy. 52, 53. To see a female immodestly expose herself; flirtation, trivialities, eccentricity. 11. A shaggy and hairy person thus exposed; shame, folly, madness, ruin. 9, 90.

PETTICOAT. A white one; fine and delicate taste. 10, 63. One of many colors; a succession of petty annoyances. 14, 41.

PHANTOM. To dream of apparition in white vestments; joy and freedom from present sorrow. 18. To see one in black or in repulsive raiment; temptation by a woman. 27, 81.

PHEASANT. Inexhaustible happiness. 65. To carry one in your hand; health, profit, glory. 28, 56, 79. To eat one in female company; surfeit of pleasure, indigestion. 65, 97.

PHENIX. For an invalid to dream of a phenix; certain cure with renewed health and recuperated vigor. 4, 60, 72.

PHENOMENON. (See Monster.)

PHILOSOPHER. To converse with one; self-deception. 46, 13.

PIANOFORTE. To play upon; violent family disputes. 7, 23, 2.

PICTURE. To paint one; much labor with small profit. 45, 48.

PIMPLE. To have them on the body; promise of wealth in real estate, or in ready money of a similar value. 2, 38.

PIN. Contradiction, discussion on small matters. 1, 15, 41.

PINCERS. Torment, persecution, injustice. 16, 30, 61.

PINEAPPLES. To eat them; annoyance, sufferings, mental injuries. 64, 75. When not ripe; sudden illness or pain. 69.

PIGEON. To see a white one; consolation, devotion, business success, domestic felicity, to undertake charitable works. 6, 51, 87. To see a black one; envy, disappointment. 15, 56, 8.

PIGEONHOLE. (a game). To play at; pleasure, voluptuousness. 7, 21.

PIKE. (See Halberd.)

PILLOW. Work, toil in the family, persecution. 11, 31, 28.

PIPE. War or single combat. 6. To smoke one; triumph. 16. To break one; relief, termination of quarrels. 61.

PITCHER. A loss through personal carelessness or that of another. 34, 82.

PITCHFORK. Torment, persecution. 3, 7.

PLAGUE. To be struck by the plague; a fortune disclosed to you, and the possession of which will cause great joy. 19, 84.

PLAIN. To see a large, wide, extended plain; pleasure, excitement, success, a prospective and agreeable journey. 2, 6, 22.

PLANTS (medicinal). To eat them; announces the termination of distractions and conclusion of bad business. 34, 43.

PLAY. To be present at a play; ephemeral recreation, followed by loss of your sweetheart's good opinion. 4, 17, 52.

POISON. A contagious illness, very great opposition. 18, 81.

POLISH. To polish the teeth; to receive money from a near friend. 12.

POMEGRANATES. To gather them ripe; fortune coming from an influential person. 5, 55. Before maturity; sickness, depression of spirits, caused through scandal. 78, 81.

POMP (display). Surprise, charity, enjoyment. 8, 11, 14.

POND. When the water is clear; friendship, gratitude—when the water is murky or stagnant; trouble and deceit 12, 62. To see large fishes swimming in one; superfluous financial resources. 72. Filled with dead fishes; bankruptcy theft, and rascality. 3, 27, 55. To see a small pond; to waste time upon trifles, to forfeit friends. 6, 66.

POOR. The poor demanding alms; charity, humanity. 50, 76.

Poor-Box. Distress, misery. 11, 65. To rob it; good fortune. 87.

Pope. To dream of the Pope; no honors in the next life. 8, 82

Porcupine. A delicate affair, embarrassment. 79.

Pork. To eat pork; idleness, avarice, filthiness. 6, 44.

Porter. Assistance of friends or relatives. 2, 21. To call one; a favor refused, a contrariety. 12, 63. Hall porter; scandal, small talk and consequent discussion. 3, 12, 21.

Portfolio. Mysteries, things hidden from sight. 16, 88.

Portrait. Long life to the person represented, especially if it be painted upon wood. 4, 49. To receive or to give one; treason, underhand play, deceptive flattery. 9, 43.

Preacher. (See Orator.)

Precipice. To fall from one; great outrages, peril for the dreamer, and particularly from fire. 3, 33.

Pregnancy. Should a husband dream of the pregnancy of his wife, and she be really so, it announces the birth of a son who will grow up the image of his father. 12, 15. For an unmarried woman to dream of being pregnant, it is a warning that she contemplates a disastrous marriage. 51.

Prelate. To have a visit from an illustrious person. 24, 27.

Present. To receive presents; misery, annoyance, vexation. 42. To give presents; avarice, a desire to fleece another. 84. To offer golden presents or those of value; ruin and idiocy. 8, 81. To receive similar presents; gain for the house. 2, 8.

Priest. (See Church.)

Prince. To be in company with one; precarious favors. 57, 75.

Print. (See Images.)

Prison. To enter one; safety. 7. To live in one; consolation. 71. To love one; danger of death by accident. 1.

Procession. To see one; promise of happiness and joy. 5, 8, 80.

PROFANATION. Misery, misfortune in the future. 24, 42, 45.

PROMENADE. If one walks alone; amusement of short duration. 76. For two lovers; passing enjoyment. 32, 53. To walk with friends; constancy, truth. 67.

PROPERTY. To receive a property as a gift, signifies marriage with a maiden whose qualities of mind and beauties of person will be agreeable proportionately to the value of the gift. 42. If the property be accompanied with considerable landed estate, with woods, gardens, vineyards, etc., it foretells in addition pleasure, good health, joy, wealth, a numerous family and great happiness in the household. 45.

PROSTITUTE. To dream of conversing with one, honor, profit and entrance into the best of good society. 78.

PROVISIONS. Robbery of silverware or clothing. 7, 21, 28.

PRUNES. To see or eat them; health and joy. 49. If they be dried; vexation. 24. Out of season; short delays. 4, 59, 89.

PUDDING. To make a pudding or to see one made; trouble. 48. To eat one; an unexpected visit. 70, 84.

PUNISHMENT (corporal). To undergo corporal punishment; temporary wealth and respect. 67. To cause another to be flogged; malice, tyranny and loss of goods. 76.

PURCHASE. To dream of making purchases; profit. 7, 36, 76.

PURSE. Full; annoyance, trouble, misery, avarice. 2, 60. Empty; ease, social contentment. 10, 20, 69.

PYRAMID. Grandeur and wealth. 4. To dream of being at the top of one; valuable acquisitions. 44.

Q.

QUAIL. Disastrous news coming by sea, or water, disputes, rogueries, traps set for you, whence you escape with difficulty. 40, 80.

QUARANTINE. To undergo; want of foresight, folly. 3, 72, 74.

QUARRELS. Among lovers; advantageous marriages. 2, 53, 55. Among friends; decline of fortune. 6, 16, 61. To enter upon a quarrel; constancy and friend-

ship. 6, 30, 76. Quarrels among men; jealousy. 7, 85. Among women; oppressive torments. 35, 58. Of both sexes; the birth of love. 8, 53.

Quay. Foresight, shelter against all danger. 2, 64, 87.

Question. To be put to the question (an ancient torture to extort confession from prisoners); happiness, ease, prudence, contentment, integrity. 20, 39, 83.

Quittance. Forgiveness of injuries, pardon, clemency. 2, 93, 63.

R.

Race Course. (See Run.)

Radish. To eat radishes; betrayal of secrets. 8, 88.

Ragout. To make ragouts; epicureanism. 5, 9, 15.

Rain. A soft rain without storming; profit and gain to the dreamer, if an agriculturist; damage, loss and suspension of business should he be a mechanic, trader or capitalist in a city. 1, 12. A strong and long rain, accompanied by thunder, wind, tempest, hail or lightning; affliction, vexation, worriment of mind and loss to the dreamer, if he be rich; repose and perfect tranquillity to him if poor. 13, 21. A shower of gold; great joy. 24. A shower of silver; bitter sorrows. 4, 6. Of fire; ruin.

Rainbow. To see one on the eastern horizon; ease, wealth, re-establishment of health. 11, 44, 45. On the western; happy omen for the rich, but bad for the poor. 5, 7, 9. Above your head or near you; change of fortune, danger of death, ruin of the family, bankruptcy. 19, 83.

Ram. To be bucked by one of these animals; chastisement, or affliction coming from a superior, or state official. 51, 61.

Rape. An offering of marriage. 3, 31, 51.

Rat. Secret and dangerous enemy. 26, 90. To dream of finding a rat in the cellar; a loss sustained without its being mistrusted. 1, 61. To kill one; moral victory. 65.

Regiment. To see one; a very bad omen for civilians. 48.

Rejoicings. To dream of public rejoicings; personal

sorrow. 8, 65. To participate in them; mental delusion. 56.

Regenerate. To dream of growing young again; an anticipation of happiness, of joy, and of recovering property. 18.

Relics. To dream of relics; warning to be careful of domestic or household valuables. 10, 20, 40. To touch them; impiety. 24.

Remains. To see the remains or bones of a dead person; trouble and reverses. 32, 53. To mutilate them; certain ruin. 40, 60.

Removal. To dream of removing your residence; bad news, especially if the dreamer be in debt. 28, 17. To see some one moving; danger to his property. 82, 71.

Repast. Taken alone; avarice or poverty. 13, 15. In a large company; dissipation, prodigality, debauch. 31, 66.

Repose. To indulge in; persecution. 21, 59.

Reptiles. To see them; concealed enemies; calumnies. 20, 29.

Ribbon. Ease, satisfaction. 15, 60.

Rice. To eat; abundance—to eat excessively; indigestion. 2, 64.

Ring. To have gold rings on your fingers; dignity, honor, power. 81, 86. To receive one as a gift; security. To give one away; loss. 62, 65. To lose one; profit. 26, 56.

Rival—Rivalry. Unfortunate enterprises. 15, 16, 56.

River. Clear and tranquil; commonly a lucky omen, above all for judges, lawyers and travelers. 19, 33. Troubled; it forebodes personal disaster. The dreamer should take warning and not indulge with his parents or employer, and pay no attention to threats uttered against him. To dream of a clear river entering into your apartment: a visit from a person of distinction, who will treat you liberally and to your advantage. If, on the contrary, the water is troubled and soils the furniture; violence, quarrels and depredations on the part of enemies to your house. 30, 31. The water going out of your chamber; outrages and danger to life and limb. 64. To walk on the river; elevation. 72.

Road. To follow a straight and easy road; joy, prosperity and success. 3, 8. A winding and crooked one; fatigue, sorrow, bad luck, annoyances in succession. 79.

Roast Beef. To see it; a gleam of hope. 50. To eat it; gain, security, good health. 35.

Rock. Labor and trouble. 1, 7. To ascend one with difficulty; tardy results in trade. 29, 30. To descend in the same manner; loss of relatives and friends. 71. To ascend or descend pleasantly; salutary confidence. 17.

Rocket. Momentary triumphs. 90.

Rod or baton held in the hand; sadness. 5, 86. To lean upon a rod in walking; infirmities, sickness. 81. 89, 90. To strike a stranger with a rod; domination, profit, good news. 15, 19, 29. To strike a friend; humiliation. 51.

Roof. Commanding position, dignity. 45.

Rook. To see a rook; business promptly finished. 56, 64.

Root. To eat the root of a vegetable; disorder. 21, 29, 34.

Roses. To see them in bloom a good sign, at least if the dreamer be not an invalid nor a fugitive from legal proceedings, in which case the dream forewarns danger of his life or his liberty. 80. Out of season; the interpretation is directly the reverse. 6. To see very red roses; joy, recreations. 32, 35. To see white roses; sorrow, mourning. 53, 23.

Ruins. To see them; unexpected gains. 26, 82. To wander among ruins; fortune, success, triumph, discoveries. 53, 70.

Run. Fortunate omen, good luck. 29. From fright; security. 48. With precipitation; unexpected happiness. 65. After an enemy; victory, profit. 77. To run naked; perfidy of relatives. 4. To see people run one after the other; quarrels, disorders. 31. Should they be children; joy, happy times. 46, 64. Should they be armed with clubs or other weapons; war to be apprehended, internal dissensions. 29, 39, 89. It is a bad omen for an invalid to dream of running. 38, 80. For a woman; dishonor and ruin. 39, 89.

S.

SABRE. To receive one; honor. 25, 35, 64.

SACRILEGE. Vicissitude, repentance. 24, 54.

SAILORS. Danger upon sea voyages. 7, 67.

SAINTS. To see one; warning to repentance. 33, 90.

SALADS. To eat; poverty, sickness. 29, 65, 67.

SALAMANDER. (See Scorpions.)

SALMON. Bad omen, division of families. 8, 23.

SALT. Wisdom. 9, 16, 18.

SALTCELLAR. The same as salt.

SARDINES. Bitterness, domestic quarrels. 4, 41.

SATIN. To deal in; joy, profit, gain. 84.

SATYR. Lubricity, lechery, lewdness, voluptuous desires. 2, 84.

SAUSAGES. To make them; amorous passion. 27, 39, 78. To eat them; for young people, love intrigues; for more aged persons; health. 66, 67. To see them; carnal desires. 72, 87.

SAW. Finishing of business, success, satisfaction. 8, 46, 52.

SCAFFOLD. Honors, employment, dignity. 7.

SCALE. To scale the wall of a house; victory, success. 10, 49. To scale the wall of a strong place, fort, etc.; lawsuit. 19, 40.

SCANDAL. Success proportionate to injury intended. 25, 59.

SCARLET. Coat or garment of this color; dignity, influence, power, great authority, either in church, state or in trade. 1, 11.

SCATTER. To scatter water over yourself; discontent and tribulation. 17, 76. Over others; pastime, amusement. 71, 67.

SCEPTRE. To see one; poverty. 1. To see many; extreme misery. 90.

SCHOOL—SCHOLARS. Malice, waggishness, frolics. 4, 28, 60.

SCORPIONS. Ambushes and misfortunes invented by secret enemies. 34, 50. Lizards, salamanders, basilisks and other reptiles bear a like interpretation as here given.

SCOURGE—PLAGUES. To attend one afflicted; services unrewarded. 88, 89. To be afflicted; self-exaltation, glory. 24, 42.

Scratches. Made by a cat; sickness and affliction for him receiving them. 24, 60. By thorns; perils for the dreamer. 21, 22.

Scruff. False friends or servants, whose machinations you will have a great deal of trouble in defeating. 37.

Sea. To see it clear, with a gentle undulation; happiness and an easy administration of affairs. 4. To see it troubled and running high; small profit, followed by ruin. 16. A dead calm; delay and procrastination in mercantile matters. 44. A very rough sea; loss, sorrows, adversity. 61.

Sea Beach. Happiness, tranquillity. 16, 66.

Sea Biscuit. To eat; profit, health. 2, 12, 28.

Seal. To place a seal upon anything; absence of danger. 26, 29.

Seaport. To see one; joy, profit, and good news. 3, 35.

Secretary (a piece of furniture). Promise of small wealth, good fortune. 18, 63.

Seed. To plant seed; foundation for future riches, joy, and health. 29, 70. To sow vegetables; trouble and labor. 12, 73.

Sell. (See Commerce.)

Seminary. Treason, falsehood, duplicity. 5, 43 75.

Senate. Political storms, wordy debates. 9, 40, 85.

Sentinels. Self-confidence, personal security. 32, 42, 75.

Sepulchre. To see one; the road to health, wealth, and happiness. 53.

Seraglio. Feebleness of disposition, amatory thoughts. 1, 12, 21.

Seraphim. To see them; personal piety, exaltation. 38, 72, 88.

Serene. To see the sky; prelude to family difficulties. 42, 70.

Sermon. To hear one; drowsiness, stupor. 23, 37.

Serpent. To a man; enemies and ingratitude; to a woman; approaching seduction. 83, 89. To see one who curls, twists, and crawls; hatred, illness, prison, danger. 8. To kill one; victory over enemies. 2, 42. To capture one; to destroy jealousy. 38. For a husband to dream

of a serpent with many heads; his wife's infidelity with one or more of his intimate friends. 24.

SERVANTS. Secret enemies. 6, 9, 90. To hear them talk; malice, scandal, calumny. 37, 80. Female servants; suspicions. 6, 13.

SEX. For a person to dream of changing sex; if the dreamer be a man; infamy, dishonor. 18, 83. A woman; pregnancy. 9, 11.

SHADES. Infirmity. 45. To walk in spite of twilight or darkness; resistance to the mandates of caution. 53.

SHALOT. (See Onion.)

SHAVE. To shave or to suffer your hair or beard to be cut by another; loss of property, of honor, of health, ignominious death. 26, 36.

SHEEP. To see sheep battling; troubles, fatigues, sufferings. 1, 52, 65.

SHELLFISH. Empty; loss of time or of credit. 33, 40. Full; hope of success. 28. To gather them; merrymaking, sport. 38, 24.

SHELTER. To seek shelter against rain; secret trouble. 43, 57. During a storm; presentiment of evil. 27. To find shelter; misery, despair. 89, 90. To be refused; gain, consolation. 64.

SHEPHERD. Personal care to bestow for one's own good. 8, 10, 18.

SHERIFF. Tricks, false accusation by false friends. 41, 69.

SHIP. At sea; happy omen for those in expectation. 64. Richly laden; return of good times. 88. Tossed by the waves; peril. 73.

SHIPWRECK. To see persons on a raft, or other means of safety; trouble, commingled with hope. 36, 45.

SHIRT. Happiness to come. 1, 3. To take one's off; deceived hope. 40, 76. One torn; good luck. 8, 88.

SHOE. Elegant shoes; honor, profit coming from subordinates. 69, 86. To have bad ones; shame and loss, to endure poverty. 9, 18, 81. To shoe a horse, or to see it done; trouble, obstacles. 17, 18. To wear wooden shoes; some increase in fortune. 4, 90. To make shoes; decay and poverty to the rich; prosperity and gayety to working men. 5, 90. To lose shoes; poverty. 6, 16.

SHOEBLACK. To put business in a lawyer's hands. 45, 76.

SHOVEL. Labor which does not pay. 14, 22.

SHOULDER. To have shoulders larger and more plump than customary, if the dreamer be in prison; vexation, sadness, punishment; otherwise strength and prosperity. 1, 3. To have them swollen; riches for the dreamer's mistress, for all women of bad repute. 11, 33. To have them bruised, suffering from ulcers or tumors; vexation and the family's displeasure. 49.

SHRIMP. Grief, distraction. 3, 8.

SIBYL. To consult one; deception, ill-founded fears. 15, 42, 54. To dream of being one; disclosure of future events. 21, 73.

SICKNESS. To dream of being sick; sadness, imprisonment. 1, 75. Of attending upon the sick; joy, profit, happiness. 57. Of being afflicted with secret disease; a dishonorable fortune. 12.

SIDES (of the body). They represent at the top, husband or wife; at the bottom, the family. To have them broken or forced in; conjugal quarrels, soon made up, or with parents and relatives, according to location of the injury or the sex of the dreamer. 18, 28. To have them stronger and larger than usual; conjugal happiness, contentment, coming from the family or those taking an interest in the dreamer's affairs. 82, 88. To have a side swollen; riches for the husband or wife. 7, 77.

SIDEWALK. Bad reception, vexation, deception. 57, 75.

SIGHT. To have it far and strong; happiness and success in all undertakings. 27. Short and weak; misery and ill-luck. 21.

SILK. Riches, greatness. 14, 53.

SILKWORM. Charitable friends, ready to assist. 37, 73.

SILVER (wares). Distress. 10, 64. To sell them, amelioration of business. 63, 78. (See Money.)

SING. To dream of singing; affliction, tears. 19, 86.

SKELETON. Horror, fright. 3, 14, 17.

SKIN. To have it dark, like a mulatto or negro, treason against friends, benefactors or associates. 4, 10.

SKY. (See Heaven.)

SLANG. To talk in slang phraseology; pleasure followed by regret. 49.

Slave. To see one punished; arbitrary injustice. 23, 89.

Sleep. Deceptive tranquillity. 2, 32. To sleep with a negro or man of repulsive ugliness; sickness, displeasure. 28, 42. With a handsome man; trouble, annoyance, loss, chicanery. 5. With a woman displeasing to the dreamer; death of his wife or mother. 75. With a handsome and agreeable woman; treason, ambuscades, traps. 42, 80. With a woman of bad reputation; security. 17, 23. For a husband to sleep with his wife when she is in reality absent; bad news, speedy mourning. 85. Should the dreamer be the wife; friendship, joy, profit. 90. A mother to dream of sleeping with her daughter; consolation, or rather compulsory resignation.

Sling. To dream of using a sling; malice, criticism. 5, 45, 54.

Smoke. False glory. 78.

Snail. To see one; honorable charge. 9, 70. Should he show his horns; infidelity, adultery, want of chastity. 79.

Sneeze. To indulge in habitual sneezing; long life. 1, 71.

Snow. (See Ice.)

Soap. Business set right, assistance from rich relatives. 15, 18.

Society. Company at your house; tears, inquietude. 16, 22, 50.

Soldiers—Armed Men. Fatigue. 3, 12. Against you; depression of spirits. 25, 50. To do soldier's duty; flattering hopes. 48.

Somnambulist. Repose, trouble, tumultuous agitation. 77.

Son. To dream of your son; damage, vexations. 26, 27.

Song (of birds). Love, joy, pleasure, perfect contentment. 2, 3, 6.

Soot. Happiness, distant but certain. 5, 60, 85.

Sorceress. (See Sibyl.)

Sortilege. Deceit, false pretenses. 37, 38.

Soup. To eat; return of health or fortune. 15. Beef soup; melancholy. 2. 50. To eat soup meat; gain and profit. 16, 25.

SPECTACLES. To wear; disgrace, low spirits. 5, 52.

SPECTRE. (See Phantom.)

SPIDER. To see one; a lawsuit. 3, 16, 80. To kill one; loss of money proportionate to the size of the animal. 6, 77, 8.

SPIRE. Domestic grief, annoyance, small profit. 3, 30.

SPINE. (See Haunches.)

SPIRITS. (See Phantom.)

SPIT. To turn a spit; for the rich, servitude, for the poor, profit. 33, 68.

SPLEEN. To have it sound; balls, festivities. 2, 36. Afflicted; embarrassment, cares, inquietude. 3, 39.

SPONGE. Avarice, bad faith. 7. 85.

SPORT (innocent pastime). Joy, health, family union. 18, 81.

SPY. Shameless services. 13, 18, 81.

SQUARE. Speedy injustice. 7.

SQUIRREL. (See Fox.)

STABLES. Hospitality, good news. 80, 88.

STAINS. Upon garments; melancholy. 1, 3.

STAIRCASE. (See Ladder.)

STAMMER. Prompt and invariable resolution. 8, 26.

STANDARD. (See Banner.)

STARS. Clear and brilliant; prosperity, profit on a journey, good news, complete success. 4. Sombre and pale; misfortune at its height. 44. Shining into the house; danger of the death of the head of the household. 41. Falling from the sky; fall of a great house. 14. Falling across the roof; sickness, abandonment of the house, incendiarism. 64, 74.

STARTLING. Joy. 20, 22. Should he sing, affliction. 30.

STATUE. Sadness. 55, 66—Or painting, representing a nude female, agreeable to the sight; happiness, success. 56, 65.

STEAL. To steal effects; security, success, especially if arrested. 61, 71. To dream of stealing clothing, money, or provisions; to support the damage; death to the dreamer or a near relative. 11, 60, 68.

STEAMBOAT. To see one arrive; unexpected news, favorable to the dreamer, if a man; unfavorable, if a woman. 19, 61.

STICK. (See Rod.)

STILLETTO. (See Poniard, Knife.)

STONES. To walk over; troubles and sufferings. 7, 23.

STORE. Burned and consumed; loss of worldly wealth. 2, 35, 90.

STORM. (See Tempest, Thunder.)

STRANGER. To see one; glory, honor, success, prosecution of business, above all if he be dark-complexioned, and a man has this dream. 86, 89. Should the dreamer be a woman and the stranger has long and beautiful hair, they will eventually meet and form a mutual attachment. 47, 87.

STRAW. Scattered here and there; misery, distress. 4, 83. In sheaves; abundance. 33, 58. To see a bundle of straw on fire carried into a public place; joy, honor, and security in the business the dreamer carries on. 15, 88.

STREAM. Of clear water near the house; forewarning of an honorable and lucrative employment, of which the dreamer will derive the benefit. 66. Should the stream be troubled; loss and damage on the part of enemies, fires and lawsuits. 3, 9, 18. Streams, fountains, ponds, dried up; ruin to their owners. 81.

STREET. Favorable reception. 1, 3.

STUDIES. To pursue; joy and long life. 6, 17, 77.

SUBTERRANEAN. Voyage by water. 4, 87.

SUGAR PLUMS. To eat; deception. 68, 72.

SUICIDE. Misfortune brought upon yourself. 1, 90.

SULPHUR. Purity, justification. 1, 84.

SUN. To see the sun; discovery of secrets and the management of business. 61. To have seen it with sore eyes; cure. 1, 6. When in prison; liberty. 16, 28. To see the sun rising; good news, prosperity. 11. Setting; losses, false news. 22. Should a woman be the dreamer; birth of a son. 90. The sun obscure, red, surrounded by a halo; obstacles, sickness of the child, personal danger, speedy disease of the eyes. However, it is a happy omen for persons who have enemies, or who, for some reason, keep themselves concealed. 44, 54.

SUPERIOR. To be abandoned by; joy, consolation, success. 55, 85. To receive a visit from; honor. 46, 75.

Swaddling Clothes. To see an infant in; success. 6, 69, 82.

Swallow. Wisdom of your wife or betrothed. 37, 45. Its nest; happiness and blessings upon the house upon which it is built. 63, 85. To return to the house; news from friends. 47, 61.

Swallow (fish). To see it fly over the waves; news from afar. 11, 22, 33.

Swear. To swear or to hear one swear; disastrous news. 16, 61.

Sweep. To sweep one's room; success. 3, 9. To sweep one's doorstep; confidence well placed. 7, 26. A cellar; bad for business. 1, 73, 81. A chimney swept; household distress. 7, 67.

Swans. Riches and power. 5, 64. Black; disturbed household. 1, 19. Should they sing; death. 9, 11.

Sweetheart. To be in her company; temptation; pastime. 10, 11, 12.

Swim. To swim; pleasure, ease, voluptuousness. 11, 13.

Sword. To receive a sword blow from an acquaintance; a small service that person will render. If blood flows; the service will be important. If life be endangered; services and benefits without number. 37. From the hand of a superior; wealth and honors, proportionate to his rank. 11. From a stranger; danger. 58, 64. Should a woman dream that she was struck by a sword, or that she strikes with a sword; honor, reverence and homage. 28. Should she be pregnant at the time of the dream; the birth of a son. 69. To hold a sword in hand and strike a stranger; victory, security and success in undertakings. 55.

Siren. To see one; treason, domestic entanglements. 6, 76, 80.

T.

Table. To see one; sensual pleasure. 45. To set one; abundance. 44, 47. To break one; removal. 7, 34.

Tablet. Remarkable events. 74.

Taffety. Riches soon dissipated. 4, 13.

Tail. Affront, dishonor. 23, 67. Horse's tail, long

and well supplied with hair; assistance to be received from friends in an initial enterprise, happiness and success proportionate to the length of the tail, advantageous marriage. 36. The tail cut and separated from the horse, signifies that you will be abandoned by friends, servants and companions, or brother soldiers, should the dreamer be in the military. 27, 75.

TAMBOURINE. To play one, signifies good luck, prosperity. To dance to one; great delight. 90, 84.

TAPESTRY. To make, paint pictures, dyestuffs; joy without profit. 45, 48. To see; deceit, abuse of confidence. 24, 72.

TAVERN. To enjoy yourself with friends at one; joy and consolation. 79, 84, 90. To be there alone; shame, sorrow. 23, 76.

TEA. Encumberment of affairs. 45, 75.

TEETH. (They represent parents or best friends; those of the front, children or relatives of the nearest kin; those of the upper, males; lower, females; the right eye-tooth represents the father, the left one the mother. The large teeth represent distant relatives.) To have teeth more beautiful or whiter than usual; joy, health, prosperity, friendship, good news of relatives. 46, 67. To have them of such a size as to impede speaking or eating; family quarrels, lawsuits for inheritance. 47, 64. To polish and whiten the teeth; money counted out to next of kin. 88. To have a tooth larger than the others; affliction on account of a parent. 48. Tooth spoiled or gone; loss of relatives or of friends, explained in the foregoing manner. 48. Merely loose; sickness or affliction of a relative or friend. 62.

TEMPEST. To be thrown to the ground by one; artifices intended to entrap good faith. 4, 36. To witness one; outrage and great peril. (See Thunderbolt.)

TEMPLE. (See Church.)

TENPINS. To play at; sorrows, disgrace. 25, 51. To see the pins fall; loss of place, fall of a great man, commercial loss. 1, 32.

TENNIS. Same as Golf.

TENT. War or a speedy quarrel. 34, 43, 59.

THEATRE. (See Comedy, etc.)

THEFT. Of a coat, money, provisions; death to the dreamer. 11, 60, 68.

THERMOMETER. Conspiration; a concealed assault upon one's reputation. 48, 80.

THICKET. To hide in one; imminent danger. 7, 21, 39.

THIGHS. (They represent the parents especially.) To have them broken or injured; death in a foreign country, far away from the assistance of parents. 45. When this dream comes to a young female, or she is the subject of it, she will marry a foreigner and live in a country far off from her parents. 48. When the dreamer is a married woman; widowhood, loss of children. 41. To have well-proportioned thighs; a speedy venture of a voyage, which will succeed perfectly. 1, 63. To receive a wound on the thighs; torment from parents. 16, 68.

THIMBLE. Vain search after work. 1, 11, 70.

THINGS. To taste sweet things; frauds. 3, 13. To eat bitter things; lameness, infirmities. 3, 7, 90.

THIRST. Burning, which cannot be quenched; sadness. 20, 52. During burning thirst, to quench it through drinking fresh clear water; wealth and contentment. 59. To quench it by drinking warm, foul water; afflictions and maladies, continuing during the entire night. 53.

THORNS. To see them; malicious neighbors. 19. To be covered with thorns; great torments. 1, 12. To be pricked by them; peril to the fortune or the employment of the dreamer. 21, 22.

THREAD. Mysteries, secret intrigues. 60. To unravel thread; discovery of a secret. 30. To tangle it; necessity of exposing a secret to the world. 53. Thread of gold; success by means of intrigue. 35. Of silver; an intrigue frustrated. 53.

THROAT. To cut some one's; unwittingly injuring a person. 8, 18. To have it cut with death ensuing; hope and success. 70, 81. To have it sore; eloquence. 16, 32.

TIGER. Jealous, furious and irreconcilable enemies. 61, 64. To bring one to earth; success. 51. To kill one; complete triumph; excessively good fortune. 30. To be surprised by one; certain loss, if alone, consider-

able embarrassment should there be several in company. 13, 39.

THUNDER—THUNDERBOLT. To see one fall near you without thunderclaps following or preceding; exile or flight of the dreamer, especially if he occupies a high position, or a considerable employment. 1, 4, 26. Should it fall on your head or your house; loss of wealth or wounds. 1, 29.

TINT. Pale or lead colored; speedy sickness of long duration. 31.

TOBACCO. To use tobacco or snuff; sensual pleasures. 45. To waste snuff or spread it around; displeasure. 7, 70.

TOIL. Rude labors, such as hewing wood, drawing water, blowing the fire, etc.; servitude, if the dreamer be rich; profit, should he be poor. 33, 68.

TOMB. To build one; betrothal, marriage, birth of children. 5. For one to fall in ruins; sickness and personal miseries, or those in the family. 65. To fall into one; misery, ruin. 56. To visit one; profound regrets. 44, 68.

TOOTHPICK. A bad sign. 9.

TORCHES. (See Fire, Candles.) To hold them is a good sign, particularly for youth, in as much as love affairs and all undertakings will eventuate in accordance with desires; it will obtain victories over enemies and secure the esteem and benevolence of everybody. 1, 7. To see them in the hands of another, signifies the discovery of an evil contemplated against you, and its punishments, despite deceit to avoid it. 71. Should they be extinct, the sign is the reverse. 35.

TORRENT. To wade in one; sorrows, adversity. 9, 19. To be caught by one, without power of escaping; danger to be incurred through sickness or interminable lawsuits. 34, 35.

TORTOISE—TURTLE. Secret enemies. 72. To eat; small success merited through long fatigues. 27, 77.

TOWEL. Exoneration from imputations. 3, 70.

TRADE. (See Toils.)

TRAGEDY. To see one performed; loss of wealth and friends. 16, 48.

TRAIN (on railroad). To travel by railway; prompt

termination of business, lawsuit in dreamer's favor. 18, 59.

Traps. Security. 54.

Trapdoor. To see one come from a; secret divulged. 6, 26. To see one shut down; mystery, hidden treasures, 60, 62.

Traveler. On foot; labor; delay. 49, 60. With a sword by his side; marriage. 28, 71. In company; small talk. 12, 15. In a carriage; fortune secured. 30.

Tree. Green or in blossom; forgetfulness of sorrows past, joy, unexpected recreations. 41, 86. Overturned, burnt, or struck by lightning; vexation, fears, grief, despair. 8, 47, 90. Without flowers, finish of business. 17, 23. A blighted tree; unexpected loss, abuse of confidence. 75. In full bloom; joy and sweet satisfaction. 18, 43. Covered with fruits; riches. 19, 25. To be mounted in a large one; power and dignity, good news. 4, 53. To cut one down; cruel evil and loss. 65, 88. To fall from one; loss of employment. 19, 45. To gather the fruit from an old one; legacy from aged people. 61, 79. To be changed into one; sickness. 49, 63.

Trench. Siege, triumph over resistance. 3, 32.

Triangle. Objects of respect and adoration. 7, 77.

Tricks. To see feats of legerdemain; gayety, agreeable surprise. 3, 11, 31, 36. With cards only; arrangement of business. 9, 11.

Tripod. Unveiling the future; uncertainty. 3, 21, 33.

Trumpet. (See Instrument.)

Tubs. Full of wine; prosperity. 52. Of water; moderation. 63.

Turkeys. Friends or relatives in danger of lunacy. 27, 40.

Turnips. To see or eat them; badly-founded hopes. 1. A cure in case of the dreamer's being ill. 10.

Turtle Dove. Fidelity, good housekeeping, and if the dreamer be not married, disgust for single blessedness. 63.

U.

Ulcers. On the legs; cares, charges and labor without profit. 6, 59. Upon the arms and elbows; vexation, sorrows, loss of time and of means. 5, 75. To have

the back covered with them, or to have it broken or wounded; triumph of enemies, or of envious people, universal contempt. 30, 90.

UNCLE. To see yours, or your aunt; family quarrels. 15, 16.

UNGUENT. To make; idleness. To use; great profit. 3, 30, 90.

UNIFORM. To see or wear one; glory, valor, celebrity. 57.

USURY. To have recourse to; shameful profit. 7, 69. To follow as a trade; distress, ruin. 5, 9.

V.

VALET. Concealed and domestic enemy. 6, 9, 90.

VALISE. Plenty, abundance. 14. Empty; misery. 3, 41.

VASE. To see one near a fountain; labor. 14, 49.

VEIL (a woman's.) Modesty, good quality in a beloved friend. 48. To a chamber; surety. 13, 61.

VEINS. Sorrows. 14, 41.

VENGEANCE. Prolonged lawsuits, ruin, discontent. 40, 4.

VERDURE. Excursion to the country. 11, 18, 31.

VERJUICE. Just security. 7, 86.

VERMIN. Riches, money of every species. 2, 4, 24.

VESSEL. Of tin or pewter; comfortable ease. 15, 32, 60. Of silver. (See Silverware.)

VESSEL (sailing). To be on one; voyage. 58. Should it be small; infirmity. 35. To see one sailing; good news. 3, 8. (See Ship, Boat.)

VIANDS. Idleness. 12. To eat them; joy troubled by reminiscences, damage. 29. If tough; loss, sorrows. 42.

VILLAGE. Loss of dignities. 16, 21, 28.

VILLAGERS. Gayety, absence of care. 12, 37, 82.

VINES. To see them, walk under them or to pluck their fruit; abundance, wealth, fecundity. 28.

VINEGAR. Red; personal affront. 3, 37. White; insult to another. 8, 38. To drink; disagreement, contrarieties, domestic sorrows. 3. Spoiled; illness. 71.

VINAIGRETTE. Indigestion. 5, 61.

VINTAGE. To assist at one; pleasure, health, joy, prosperity, proportionate to the quality of the grapes. 12, 21.

VIOLETS. In season; success. 8, 31. Out of season; lawsuits, loss of goods or friends. 42. Double; extreme happiness or pain. 63.

VIOLIN. To play upon it in company; consolation. 16, 21, 25. In solitude; a funeral. 35, 38, 68.

VIPER. Irreconcilable animosity. 5, 15, 55.

VIRGIN. To make one's acquaintance; pleasure without regrets. 24, 25. To be betrayed by one; bitter disappointment and sorrow. 20. To win one; joy. 76. To outrage one; imprisonment. 79. To pray to the Holy Virgin; consolation, cure, perfect happiness. 9, 41.

VISION. (See Phantom.)

VISIT. To receive one; tears to shed. 50. To make one; unjust quarrel. 1, 5, 9, 11. From a physician; profit. 7, 19, 31.

VIVANDIERE. Rescue at the last moment. 43, 48, 58.

VOMIT. Wine you have drank; loss of badly acquired wealth, money spent which was earned at play. 29, 40.

VOWS. To make them; deceit, delusion. 9, 20, 3.

VULTURE. Long and dangerous sickness and at times fatal. 4, 5. To triumph over one; return to calmness, favorable fortune. 54.

W.

WAGON. Approaching indisposition. 13. To get out of one; loss of honor, public shame, condemnation. 35, 67.

WAISTCOAT. To see one or to wear one; misery slightly merited. 43. Embroidered; fortune, eminent position. 16, 19.

WAKE. To be at one; scandalous assertions. 14, 41.

WALK. To walk with a firm step; instruction by which you may profit. 15, 45. Backwards; loss, sorrow. 71.

WALL. To see one before you; difficulty. 3. To be on one; prosperity. 5. To see one surrounded by water; disgrace. 17. To leap or climb over one; joy. 31, 39.

WALNUTS. To eat them, or simply to see the tree whereon they grow; troubles and difficulties, followed by wealth and satisfaction. 6, 23, 24. To find them hidden; discovery of a treasure. 30.

War. Danger of persecution. 29.

Wardrobe. Profit and advantage. 1, 67.

Washerwoman. Dissipation. 2, 25, 62.

Wasps. (See Flies.)

Water. To drink it warm; danger to be apprehended from an incensed enemy, as bitter as the water is warm. 13, 73. To drink it cold; tranquillity of soul, devoted friends. 12, 21. Water in general; abundance and multiplication. 7, 72. Holy water; purity, health. 77. Warm water; danger of death through sickness. 13, 62. To leap into water; persecutions. 1, 66. To see water over your head. 34, 61. To walk on it; triumph, success. 17. Water coming from a spot where it cannot be found; cares, torments, afflictions. 1, 76. To collect up some; trouble proportionate to the quantity collected. 8. To see it dry up; good times. 81. Water carried in a broken pitcher, linen, or other thing which could not contain it; losses, damages through abuse of confidence, or thefts in the house. 6, 60. When the water is not spilled or lost; warning to take care of property. 7, 63. All spilled or lost; absolute loss of property. 9. Concealment of this same water or what has fallen; great afflictions for him concealing it. 12, 18. To scatter water around the house; troubles proportionate to the quantity scattered. 77.

Water Closet. Profit. 66.

Water Carrier. A request refused, vexation. 12, 63. Annoyance, fatigue, embarrassment. 7, 78.

Weasel. Friendship for a malicious woman. 16, 19.

Weather. Good, deceptive security. 6, 86. Bad. (See Rain.)

Weathercock. Favor of a great personage; fragile support. 60.

Weep. To weep, joy, consolation, good news. 28, 32.

Well. To draw water from; advantageous marriage, if the water be clear; if it be troubled, disastrous nuptials and sickness. 89. To give this water to others to drink, is to contribute to their fortunes should the water be clear, to their ruin if it be troubled. 7, 67. Over flowing wells; loss of wealth, death of wife or child. 76. To fall in one or to cleanse one; injuries, insults. 6, 9.

Wells full of water in a field where there is no water; advantageous establishment for the dreamer; if married, birth of a virtuous and submissive child.

WET. To feel one's self wet; wrath. 65, 72.

WHALE. Great peril. 86, 90.

WHEAT. In the ear; profit and wealth for him reaping it. 14, 28, 76. Heaped in great quantity; abundance of wealth and great profits. 1, 79. In small quantity; famine and misery. 2, 66, 82. To carry it; infirmities. 6, 26, 76. To see a wheat sheaf burn and consume; famine, mortality. 2, 28. To burn without consuming; fertility and abundance of wealth to the dreamer. 6, 25, 61. To tread it under foot when on the ground; money gained through trouble.

WHEEL. To see wheels; infirmities. 1, 11, 32. Of fortune; peril, embarrassment, danger at hand. 1, 90.

WHELP. Family happiness. 42, 63.

WHISTLE. Personal danger, scandal, calumny. 12, 43.

WIDOWHOOD. Satisfaction, joy. 18, 36.

WILD BOAR. Furious and pitiless enemy. 25, 28. To give chase to one, capture or otherwise disconcert him, is to deal in the same manner with this enemy. 52. To kill the beast; complete triumph. 47.

WILL. To make your own; melancholy misfortune. 57. 82. To make that of another; joy, profit. 28, 75.

WILLOW. Danger of imprisonment or some other embarrassment. 26, 27, 62.

WIND. Peril of fortune, agony, torment. 59, 80.

WINDING SHEET. Death of some one in the house. 55.

WINDOW. Open; intrigue within the house. 68. Closed; rebuff, denial, repulse. 86. To see the front ones burn and be consumed by fire; death of brothers of the dreamer; the rear ones; of sisters. 6, 7, 8. To go down through a window; bankruptcy. 87. To throw one's self through a window; lawsuit. 65, 72.

WINE. To see it; effusion of blood. 21, 40. To drink it pure; force, vigor. 24, 56. Mixed with water; convalescence in sickness. 7, 67. White; amusement, recreation, pleasure parties in the country. 52, 70. Muddled; riches. 4. To be inebriated with muscat, or other sweet

and agreeable liquid; friendship of an influential person, fortune to come. 7, 29. To be inebriated with water; false glory, ostentation, ridiculous vanity. 1, 3. (See Vomit.)

WINNER (at gambling). Uncertainty, bewilderment, entanglement with the unscrupulous. 50.

WINTER. (See Snow.)

WOLF. Relations with a man rapacious, cruel, and faithless. 21, 40. To be bitten by one; evil and loss, originating in this man. 12, 42. To conquer one; complete triumph over this individual. 18, 40.

WOMAN. To see one; infirmity. 21. Many; mortifications. 6, 18. To hear one without seeing her; change of location. 75. To see a brunette; dangerous illness. 7. With long locks; honor and profit. 66. A white one; deliverance. 36. Black; ill at ease for several days. 40. A pregnant one; agreeable news. 64. To see one of a beautiful figure; joy, satisfaction, and health, when the dreamer is a man; jealousy, quarrels, scandals, when it is a woman. 4, 73. To hear a woman quarrel; anxiety. 37. (See Siren.)

WOODS. To be in the woods or fields, or guarding cattle; shame and damage to the rich; profit and honor to the poor. 18, 24, 26.

WORK. To work with the right hand; personal happiness and that of the family. 14, 17. With the left; momentary hindrance. 13, 54.

WORKMAN. To see men at work; reproaches and complaints, which one must endure. 17, 32. To employ them; profit. 60, 70. To pay them; popular estimation. 36, 63. To discharge them; danger for the neighborhood. 59, 95.

WOUNDS. To receive them from a wolf; perfidious enemies. 1, 11, 56. One cured; exaltation of one's glory, ostentation. 1, 90. To dress one; services repaid with ingratitude. 88, 89.

WREATH. End of an affair for a long time in suspense. 87.

WRITING DESK. Perfidity, lies, misrepresentations. 2, 46, 59.

Y.

YOUTH. To dream one's self young; happiness, a good time to come. 22, 28, 57.

Z.

ZEBRA. Friendship misplaced, ingratitude. 61, 64, 67. To see one torn to pieces by a wild beast; honor in danger. 10, 80.

ZEPHYR. Petty inquietude, inconstancy. 78.

ZERO. Power, fortune. 30, 50, 70.

ZODIAC. To see any sign; fortune in a lottery. 29, 87.

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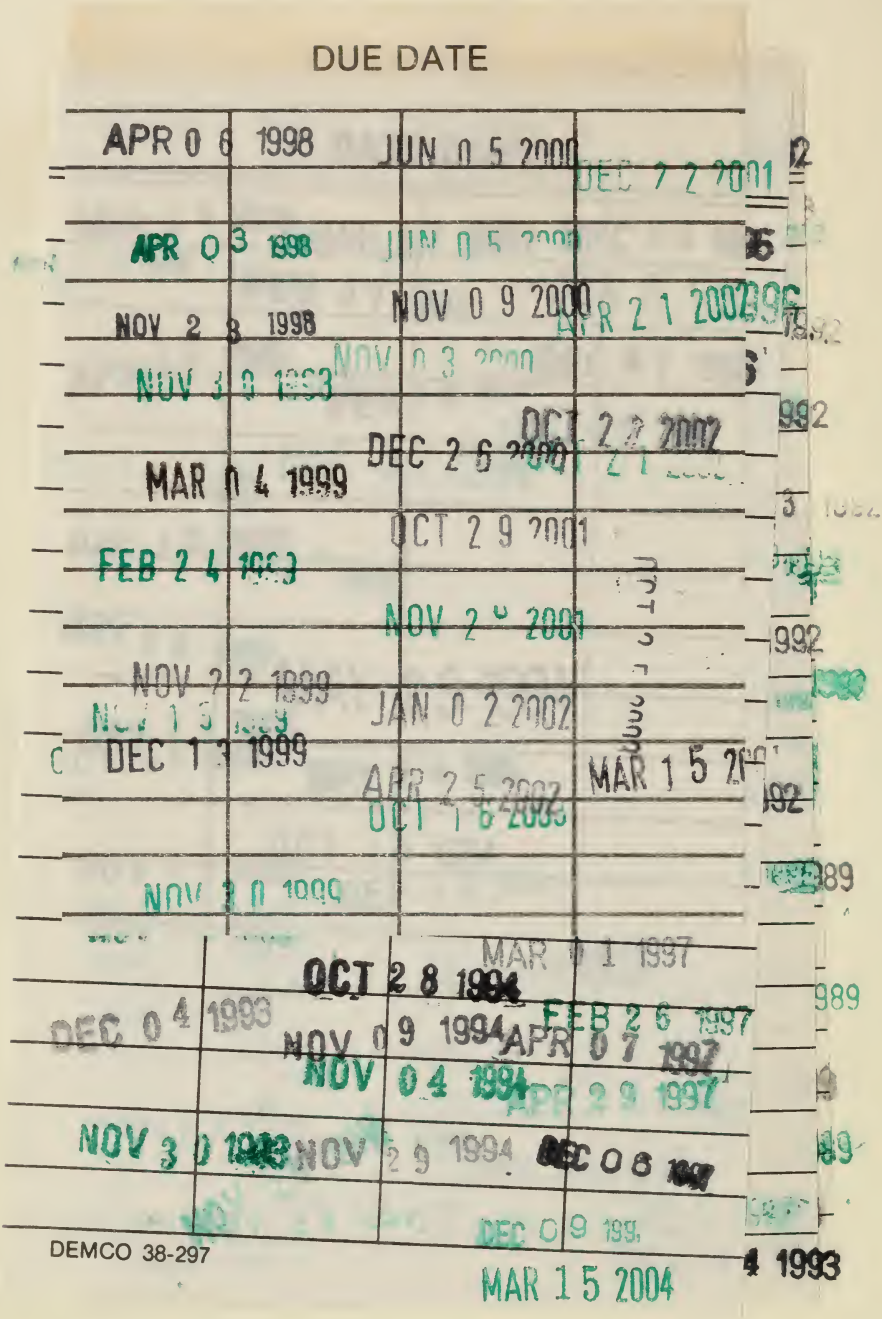
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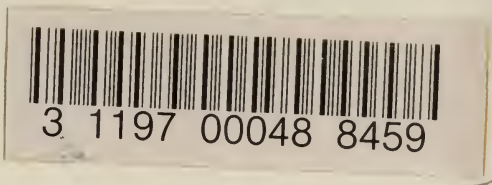

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